

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 292.—Vol. XI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.



NAKE-LIKE as the involutions and intricacies of the Currency question are, its greatest difficulty is not its abstruseness; it is less understood than it ought to be, simply because people will not attempt to understand it. It ranks with those subjects that fill the columns of the papers, and nobody attends to, which are given up as hopeless enigmas, such as Swiss politics, Spanish finance, and Portuguese warfare. The busy public cannot follow "our own correspondent," through the maze of changes that lead to nothing, the parade of names never heard of, and enmities and alliances it is difficult to care three straws about. So it is with Currency doctrines. This is a pity; for the Currency is but the aggregate of the money in every man's pocket; and it is no harm to know something of the laws that govern the mass, just as it may be the better for our lungs if we knew a little of the composition of the atmosphere. The much dreaded "diffi-

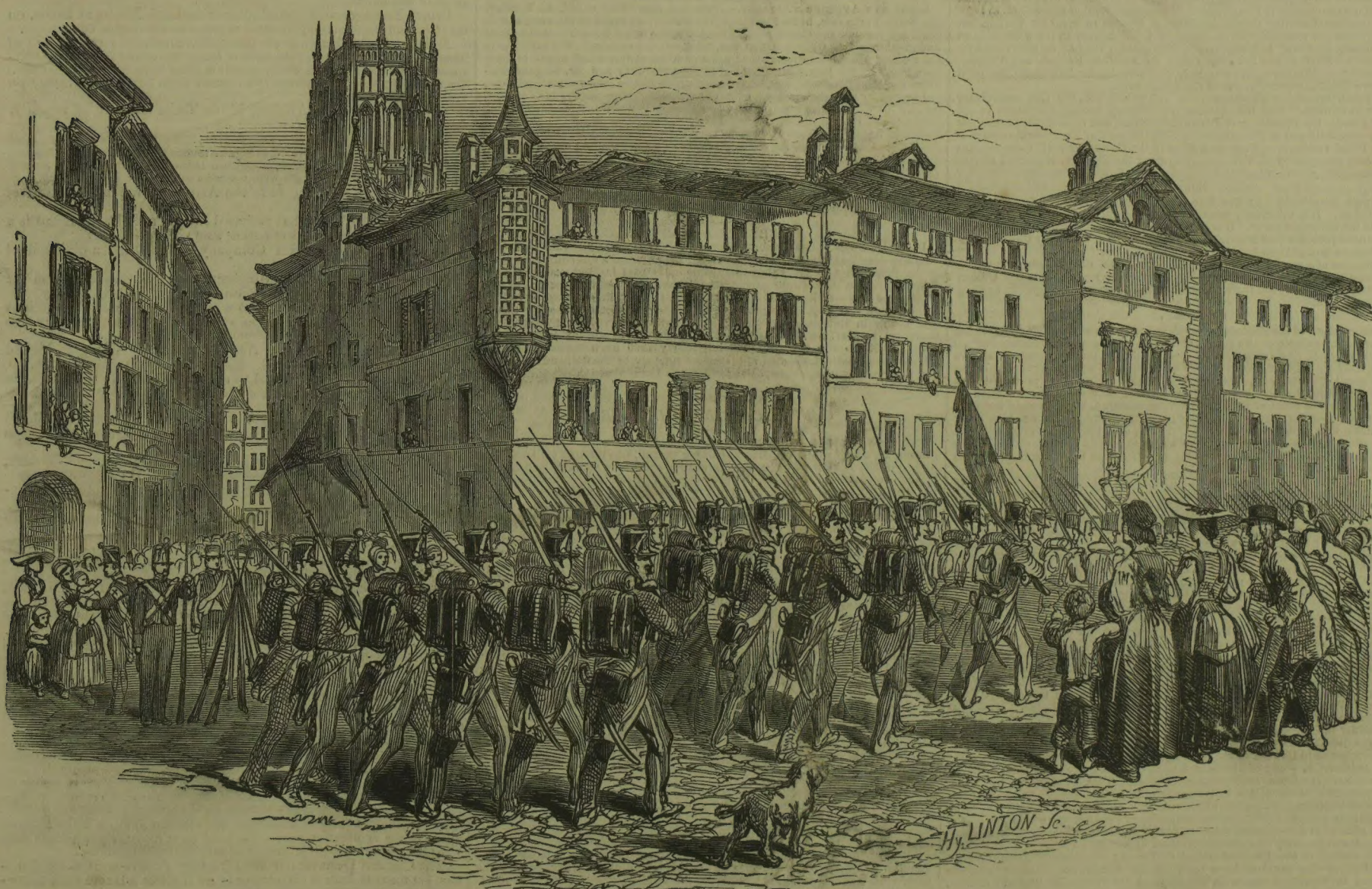
culty," in the way of popular comprehension, we imagine to be this—that of the bulk of society each individual has to deal throughout his life with such small sums, gained and spent in such petty amounts, that the general laws which operate on large masses, cease, practically, to exist as far as his share of the "wealth of nations" is concerned. It is certain that if peculiar circumstances oblige a man to study the theory of the tides by observation of nothing more extensive than a pint of sea water, he will have considerable "difficulty" in accounting for all the phenomena of the ebb and flow. By common consent the question is given up to bankers, discounters who transact business to the amount of a million a week, financiers, Prime Ministers, Chairmen of Railways, and editors of newspapers; to all these some acquaintance with that which everybody else gives up as hopeless, is a matter of necessity.

As the Parliament has been summoned principally to consider the subject, and "inquire" how it is that all who wanted money in these latter months have been unable to get it, except by desperate efforts, similar to those we read of as having been made in besieged cities, where bread was as scarce as gold has been in Lombard-street, a few explanations of some of the leading points of the subject may not be useless, as helps towards the understanding of the week's debate, and the object of the Committee to be appointed, we presume, at the close of it.

We do not pretend to pluck out the heart of the mystery, for, in truth, we begin to doubt whether there is much mystery in the matter. The acquirement of wealth by a nation is as easy to explain as the same process in the individual. Peculiar qualities, and the energy that makes the most of them, is the whole secret. England is the richest nation of the world, simply because she is favourably placed in it geographically, has iron and coal, a climate

that makes toil rather a necessity than an evil, and a people with whom work, business, occupation, have become almost a second religion. We are all borne along together in one circle of incessant toil, unknown in any other part of the world; whether we are the happier for that is quite another question; certain it is we are richer, and, at present, we treat only of wealth. Leaving the accumulation of riches thus accounted for, we come to the first complication of the subject—the Exchanges. Here, again, the explanation is simple to a degree; generally we sell to other nations more than they sell to us, and they owe us a balance, on which we can draw if we want it; the "exchange" is then in our favour, and gold "comes into the country;" not by any mysterious law, not that the precious metal migrates from land to land at uncertain intervals capriciously, but because we have earned it; not a coin comes to us for which we have not given value in some shape or other. The converse is equally clear; by a failure in what we cannot make at will, the supply of food, we buy the surplus of other nations, and buying of them more than they buy of us, we owe them a balance; it is drawn on, the Exchange turns against us, and "gold leaves the country." There is nothing alarming in it; it is as natural as the ebb of water from the river channel; the return of things to their former course is just as certain; and the enabling nations thus to assist each other, is one of the most beautiful and beneficial uses of a metal that locked up in heaps is as valueless as paving stones.

Circulation and currency are terms applied to the money we pass from one to another in our daily business. It is with respect to this part of our national wealth, that the most conflicting theories are broached. The difficulty is not so much the medium that is to circulate, but the quantity of it in proportion to the whole wealth of the kingdom. Land, cattle, houses, furniture, are all



THE WAR IN SWITZERLAND.—THE FEDERAL TROOPS ENTERING Fribourg.—(SEE PAGE 364.)



property; and some theorists contend they might be represented by notes to pass as money, as legitimately as the ingots of gold, and coined sovereigns in the cellars of the Bank. At this point we land on the principle of "convertibility," and its opposite. Convertibility is the term applied to all paper that may be changed into gold on demand, to the full amount inscribed on that paper. It is this power which converts it into cash; if any other process has to be gone through, that paper is not money, it only represents credit. An acceptance—as too many know to their sorrow—has to be discounted; an Exchequer Bill must be sold, before its amount can be realised; a bill of exchange is liable to doubt: the party on whom it is drawn may not be solvent. All these are wealth, but not money; they are part of the capital of the country; they may be reckoned as part of its circulation, but they are not currency.

The answer to the "expansives"—the advocates of a paper circulation based on property—is so plain and simple, that it is difficult to conceive how there can be two opinions on the point. Houses and land are property; but they are not available property; their value may be represented by notes, but it could not be obtained except after the long process necessary to convert them into money: in the meantime, the notes based on them suffer a decrease in their value, and can only be paid away at a discount. This is what is called "depreciation." Its effects are so ruinous when it occurs on a large scale, that, of all calamities that could happen to us, the most fatal would be an inconvertible paper currency.

While admitting this, we still think the money in circulation might be increased, and the principle of convertibility be strictly preserved. A note that represents any portion of the precious metals of the universal currency of the world, cannot be depreciated; but whether that portion shall be small or great, one sovereign or five, is immaterial. Rigidly enforcing payment in coin "on demand," a note for five shillings is as safe as one for five pounds. The Russian thaler notes represent 3s. each; the Russian paper ruble is as good as its amount in silver, 3s. 3d. Nor can we see why notes should not be issued on the security of silver as well as gold. Half the difficulties of the Currency Question are, in truth, only the difficulties of understanding the proceedings of the Bank of England. Its constitution is an anomaly, being divided in its duties to the Government and its proprietors. Its course has not been prudent or far seeing; and public opinion points to a change. When we have a National Bank of Deposit and Issue, the managers of which are not traders on their own account, we will answer for it, the "Currency Question" will be amazingly simplified.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

The defeat of General Dumas, aide-de-camp of the King, who was candidate for the representation of Rochefort in the Chamber of Deputies, but who lost his election by an adverse majority of 11 votes, has produced a profound sensation in Paris, and, coupled with the increase of Radicalism demonstrated at the Reform dinners which occur daily in the departments, caused much apprehension among the friends of Ministers. At the Reform banquets noticed in the journals of Tuesday, the health of the King was uniformly omitted. We observe also that a man was convicted before the Cour d'Assises of Paris, on Monday, of distributing seditious placards and pamphlets in the villages round Paris.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* states that Miss Birch, was condemned by default, on Friday, by the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris to pay 30,000*fr.* (£1200) to MM. Duponchel and Nestor Roqueplan, directors of the Paris Opera, for having quitted Paris and violated her dramatic engagement.

The influenza is very prevalent at Marseilles. Of a population numbering 160,000 souls, the half at least was confined to bed within the last week. Persons of an apprehensive nature, remembering that the influenza preceded the cholera morbus, and reading in the journals the new itinerary of the Asiatic scourge, feel their terrors increase, though the present epidemic is as inoffensive as the former one.

The Sanitary Board, in its sitting of the 25th, ordered a rigorous quarantine of twelve days for the *Mentor*, and decided that in future all steamers, without distinction, coming from places where the cholera exists, although they may have had no case on board, shall perform a quarantine of ten days, to be increased if any case of death or sickness has taken place during the voyage.

A Council of Ministers was held on Sunday, to arrange amicably the dispute between MM. Guizot and Duchatel, respecting the offensive reference to the nomination of M. Napoleon Duchatel to the embassy at Turin, imputed to the former, and which provoked the resignation of that appointment by M. N. Duchatel. The Minister of the Interior did not attend the Council. The matter rests, therefore, unsettled.

Sudden deaths appear to multiply in Paris. M. Tschann, the Swiss Chargé d'Affaires, died suddenly on Monday morning. These occurrences, and the prevalence of the *grippe* (influenza), which rages at present in the French capital, recalled the recollection of similar events before the arrival of the cholera, in 1832.

Sir Stratford Canning arrived in Paris on Monday en route for Turkey, but specially charged with the representation of Great Britain in the conference on Swiss affairs whenever and wherever it shall occur. He had an interview with M. Guizot on Monday, and had since visited the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Ambassadors or Ministers. He was to leave yesterday for Neuchâtel, the point of reunion for the Representatives of the five Powers.

The Polish refugees celebrated at Paris, on the 29th ult., the 17th anniversary of their revolution. The members of the Literary Society assembled in the morning under the Presidency of Prince Czartoryski, and those of the Democratic Society separately met at the Athenæum. In the evening the general reunion of all the Polish residents in Paris took place in the Concert-hall of Valentino, the chair being occupied by M. Vavin, the Deputy of the Eleventh Municipal District of Paris.

#### SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 24th ult., furnish us with the first discussion in the Cortes. It is principally remarkable as showing a serious schism in the ranks of the Moderado party. It is difficult at present to foresee the result, but it is thought probable that Narvaez will be driven out of power by the very parties who have brought him in.

The murder of a servant maid in the Palace of Queen Christina has created a great sensation. Her Majesty's chaplain, in whose service the unhappy woman had been, was arrested, but there were no probable grounds of suspicion existing to criminate him.

#### ITALY.

In consequence of the existence of cholera in the harbours of the Black Sea the supreme magistrate of the Board of Health of Naples has decided that all vessels having left, or leaving, France and Malta, for the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, after the 1st of November, must be furnished with a certificate of the Royal Consul of his Majesty, stating not only that no epidemic prevails in the port of departure, but that no vessel has entered it with cases of cholera on board; and, in the event of such cases having occurred, the certificate must indicate what measures have been adopted; and if the vessels in question bring a certificate with such an affirmative declaration, or if they be not furnished with that certificate, free pratique shall be suspended until further orders. This measure is also to be applied to vessels arriving from Greece and the Ionian Islands.

The Italian journals afford grounds for the hope that the King of Naples may be led into a course of less benighted policy. The *Piedmontese Gazette*, an official journal of the Sardinian Government, affirms that the institution of the customs league between Rome, Tuscany, and Piedmont, the reforms in these states, and most especially in the latter, and the resignation of M. Pietra Catella, which, as we have already announced, was accompanied by a solemn declaration of his opinion that nothing but a system of reform can save the country, have conspired to work a change in the mind of King Ferdinand, who has commissioned M. Pietra Catella to form a plan of general reform. That Minister has consequently held conferences with the Envoys of the three Italian states and the British Minister at Portici. The heir apparent is to be Viceroy of Sicily and to reside at Palermo. The adhesion of Naples to the customs league is positively affirmed.

Several Ministerial changes have been announced, all of which are of good augury to an improved state of things. The Minister of the Interior, M. Santangelo, has been compelled to retire, receiving the title of Marquis, and the rank of Honorary Councillor of State. This Ministry is resolved into three—1. That of Public Works; 2. that of Commerce and Agriculture; and 3. that of the Interior. The first of these offices has been conferred on the Chevalier d'Urso, the second on the Chevalier Spinelli, and the last on M. Parisi. M. d'Urso and Parisi are both known for Liberal views. The latter was honourably distinguished for the inflexible opposition which he offered to the bureaucracy of General Laudi in Sicily. The Chevalier Spinelli is also a liberal and enlightened person. It was understood that the Ministry of Police, rendered so odious by the atrocious Delcarretto, would be abolished, and its duties annexed to the Ministry of the Interior. It was also reported that M. Cocle, the confessor of the King, and the promoter of many of his evil deeds, would be dismissed. Other changes, still more important, if possible, were expected. The Prince Comtini, who is in the Ministry without a portfolio, and who is known to have the confidence of the King, and to have co-operated with M. Pietra Catella in effecting these salutary changes, will probably be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The arming of the National Guard of Tuscany is in rapid progress. Nearly 12,000 percussion muskets have been already distributed. French subjects resident in Tuscany have, with the advice of the French Minister at Florence, entered the Civic Guard.

Advices from Pietra Santa of the 19th ult. mention an attempt of the Modenese to surprise the Tuscan outposts. The activity of the troops and of the civic Guard was such, however, that they made a precipitate retreat.

The town of Pontremoli, and the province, are kept constantly under arms, prepared to repulse any attempt at invasion. All the passes are strongly guarded, as well on the side of Parma as of Modena. The roads leading to the city are barricaded. The populace threaten to retake Fivizzano. It is not the Modenese, but their Prince, which is the object of universal detestation. On the 17th, three Tuscan officers arrived at Pontremoli, and were met by 200 armed citizens, with a priest at their head, who bore the banner. The officers proceeded to form a picked company of the citizens, and to arrange in companies the entire armed population.

Letters from Rome hold out a hope that the affair of Ferrara would be amicably and speedily adjusted.

Lord Minto had two long interviews with the Pope—the one on the 11th, and the second in the evening of the 12th ult. The affairs of Ireland were said to have been the principal topic discussed between them. The celebrated popular leader, Cicciuracchi, had paid his Lordship a long visit.

#### BELGIUM.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.—On the 26th ult., the Belgian Chamber of Representatives finally adopted the project of law relating to postal reform. The new laws (which will come into operation on the 1st of January next) reduce the postage on all Belgian newspapers, whatever may be their size, from 2 centimes to 1c.; and that on foreign journals, from 10c. to 5c. Consequently, on and after the above date, the postage on English papers arriving in Belgium will be one half-penny instead of (as at present) one penny. "Recommended letters" (that is to say, letters recommended to the special care of the Post-office) may be sent on prepayment of the postage and the payment of an additional penny. The main question, however—the introduction of a uniform system of postage—has been adjourned for the present until Ministers shall decide in favour of a 10 centimes or a 20c. system. It is all but certain, moreover, that the stamp duty on newspapers will be reduced.

#### AUSTRIA.

A serious disturbance occurred at Grätz, in Styria, on the 18th ult. The clergy having refused burial to a young man who died in the hospital without the succours of religion, the people assembled placed the body in a coffin, which they carried in procession to the church of St. John the Baptist, into which they entered by force. They then compelled the chaplain of the 14th Regiment of Artillery, stationed in the town, to celebrate the funeral offices. After burying the body in the cemetery, the people, 20,000 in number, went to the residence of the Archbishop, and broke the windows, with cries of "Down with the Clergy!" "Death to the Jesuits!" The Archbishop appeared on the balcony, and attempted to speak, but he was pelted with stones, and, being struck in the face, had to withdraw. The mob then traversed the streets, shouting against the clergy and the Jesuits, and they broke the windows of the houses in which they believed the priests lodged. A strong armed force had to be called out to disperse the mob.

#### GERMAN STATES.

SAXONY.—A dreadful misfortune has recently occurred on the Elbe, near the village of Seibusel, in the district of Anseel. Thirty-seven workmen, belonging to the works of the railway from Dresden to Prague, embarked, on Friday night last, in a boat, to cross the Elbe. They had scarcely left the shore, when their frail craft upset, and they all fell into the water and were drowned. But seventeen bodies had been found. Among the victims were several fathers of large families.

FRANKFURT.—Mlle. de Reichenbach, daughter of the late Elector of Hesse Cassel, and who was married for the first time to the Count of Lühner, from whom she was divorced; and for the second, to M. de Wolzdorf, Councillor of State, who died about two years since, is about to marry her first husband, M. de Lühner, from whom she was separated merely through political motives, which have now become groundless. This marriage, the bans of which have just been published, is to be solemnised in the Reformed Church of Frankfurt.

HESSE.—A letter from Darmstadt, of the 24th ult., gives an account of the post mortem examination of the Countess of Goerlitz, who was murdered in that city. The medical men are of opinion that, after she was strangled, an inflammable liquid was thrown over the head and upper part of the body, and set on fire to conceal the marks of strangulation, and this operation was frequently repeated. No traces of poison were found in the body.

#### UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Advices to the 18th ult. have come by the *Caledonia* Royal mail steam-ship, which has brought £150,000 in specie on freight.

Accounts from the city of Mexico state that everything was quiet. Pena y Pena was still at Queretaro, where he had succeeded in assembling seventy-one of the deputies of the Mexican Congress, who had decided that they would positively resume their sittings on the 29th ult. It was said that a majority of the deputies had decided in favour of an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two Governments. Pena y Pena had also directed circulars to the six Governors of the Central Mexican States, requesting them to repair instantly to Queretaro, for the purpose of holding a Special Council, to consult upon what amount of men and munitions of war could be raised, with the view of continuing hostilities, and also, at the same time, to calmly deliberate upon the propriety of the said continuance of the war.

The Mexican Government have superseded Santa Anna's command of the army, and General Rincon has been appointed to fill that command. Santa Anna loudly protested against this violation of his rights as the first magistrate of the nation, as he styles himself. He refuses obedience to the orders of the Government, and in the meantime has retired to Tehuacan.

Atlixco had been taken possession of by the United States troops. It was stated, also, that Orizaba had surrendered.

The health of the United States army is far from being good. The climate of the valley of Mexico is not, it appears, congenial to the constitutions of the south. It is just as enervating and fatal to the southern as is that of Vera Cruz to the northern constitutions.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

#### EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.

GIBBS AND ANOTHER V. FLIGHT.—Upon this case being called, on Tuesday, Mr. Baron Parke said, he had looked at the finding, as stated in the case, and he could not see how the Court could give judgment upon it.—The other learned Judges observed, that the question was, what was the custom in the parish as to the electing a churchwarden; that was a question of fact which ought to have been found by the jury.—Mr. Cowling (for the plaintiff) and Mr. Sergeant Talford (for the defendants) said, that now there were two sets of churchwardens, one elected by the select vestry, and the other by the open vestry, but, in fact, for two years there had not been any acting churchwarden.—It was determined by the Court, that as the matter now stood, it could not go into it, but that it should go before Mr. Justice Erle to hear the parties and settle the verdict.—Mr. Baron Alderson, however, strongly suggested a compromise; it would restore peace to the parish, and repairs to the church, or the most beautiful erection in London would tumble down; a little good temper would be a good thing. It was not inconvenient that an election of churchwarden should be for two years, because then a man understood his work, provided they did not keep the same man in office in perpetuity, for that would be a bad thing.

#### COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

IN RE H. OWEN.—THE PARCEL POST DELIVERY COMPANY.—This bankrupt, who was described as of Fleet-street, carrier, but who was a director or secretary in the Parcel Post Delivery Company, came up to pass his last examination on Thursday. The balance-sheet embraced a period of about ten months, and showed the following items: to creditors, £707, and liabilities on account of the above-named company, £4658; to meet which the assets appeared to be "none." The profits in trade were only £22, but salaries received by the bankrupt amounted to £417; the losses were £811, trade expenses £198, and domestic expenses £356. The bankrupt had lost nearly £2000 upon the sale of certain railway shares.—Mr. Lawrence appeared as solicitor to the fiat, and no opposition being offered, the bankrupt was declared to have passed his final examination.

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE LATE ROBBERY IN VERE-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.—On Monday, Anne Simons, 26, a very well-dressed, good-looking woman, was indicted for stealing a large quantity of velvet, satin, silk, lace, shawls, and other valuable articles, alleged to be of the value of £260, the property of James Marshall and another; and Philip Devereux Hickman, merchant, a person of gentlemanly appearance, was indicted for feloniously receiving the property so stolen, knowing it to have been stolen. The case created a great deal of interest. It will be remembered that the girl Simons stands charged with stealing property to a very large amount from her employers, and her father is also accused of receiving part of this stolen property, a similar charge being also made against the gentleman who now surrendered. Mr. Hickman was arraigned upon three separate indictments for feloniously receiving a large quantity of silk, satin, velvet, shawls, Irish linen, and other articles of a similar description, the property of James Marshall and another. In some of the counts, the property was alleged to have been stolen by Ann Simons, and in others it was merely stated that he had feloniously received the property, knowing it to have been stolen. To all the indictments the defendant pleaded not guilty. A host of counsel were engaged in the case, which occupied several hours. At the conclusion of the evidence, Mr. Justice Colman summed up, and the Jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty" against the prisoner Simons, and acquitted Mr. Hickman. Mr. Bodkin said there were two other indictments on which Mr. Hickman was charged as receiver, but after the verdict that had been delivered, and the full inquiry that had taken place, he considered it unnecessary to proceed with them. Mr. Justice Colman, in ordering the discharge of Mr. Hickman, said he quite concurred in the verdict of the Jury. He believed that he had only acted with discretion, and that there was not the least ground for supposing that he was actuated by any felonious intention.—On Tuesday, the prisoner Simons was again placed at the bar, and arraigned upon another indictment for stealing other articles, the property of the same prosecutors, her employers; and Benjamin Simons, aged 56, her father, was indicted for feloniously receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen. The value of the property was alleged to be £800. The charges having been clearly proved by the evidence adduced, the Jury, after deliberating for half-an-hour, returned a verdict of "Guilty" against both prisoners, but recommended the father to the merciful consideration of the Court, on account of his previous character. The female prisoner was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation; the other to imprisonment and hard labour for eighteen months.

### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Samuel George Bonham, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Hong Kong and its dependencies.

The Jewish residents of Rome have presented to the Pope, as an acknowledgment of their gratitude for the blessings he had conferred upon them, a copy of the Bible splendidly bound and illuminated, which had cost upwards of 1000 scudi (crowns).

Letters from Genoa of the 19th inst., announce the death of Cardinal Tadini, Archbishop of that city.

The inhabitants of the island of Sardinia have petitioned the King to suppress the Viceroyalty, and to place them under the immediate Government of Turin.

The accounts from Italy speak of the diminishing popularity of the Pope—the consequence of his yielding to the counsel of the King of the French conveyed through M. Rossi.

Mr. Knapp, the proprietor of the Abingdon Bank, who was said to have absconded, has surrendered to his flat, and will appear personally at the next meeting, to be held before Mr. Commissioner Evans.

Her Majesty's steam-frigate the *Sidon* entered the Tagus on Tuesday the 10th inst. with the new Governor-General of India on board, and left on Thursday for Alexandria.

The recognizances for the due prosecution of the petition against the return of Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., as Member for Cheltenham, have been entered into.

About 40,000 silver dollars were received at Liverpool on Saturday from Callao on freight.

The imports of champagne into Russia continue to increase. This year the comparative commercial table exhibits a total import into Cronstadt alone of 724,753 bottles, being 169,945 more than in 1846.

Mr. John Parry commenced a fortnight's engagement on Saturday evening, at Manchester, and several other places in that locality.

Mendelssohn's last great work, "Elijah," was repeated on Friday (yesterday) evening, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, in Exeter Hall.

Mr. William Eden, son of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, is appointed unpaid attaché to the British Embassy at Stockholm.

The East India Company have announced their intention of exporting the extraordinary quantity of 236,955 gallons of London porter to Bombay.

It is said that a brewer's dog at Malmesbury is regularly drunk six days in the week, by licking the droppings from the various taps, and only gets sober on Sunday, when he is tied up.

For some days the Argyll and Dumbarton mountains have had a snowy mantle, extending nearly to their base.

On Saturday, the Government Inspector went over the Dunstable Railway, and reported it fit for public traffic. It will be opened on the first of January.

On Tuesday (last week) the Directors raised the fares on the return tickets in the first and second class carriages on the Railway from Rochdale to Manchester, without any notice.

The Directors of the Bank of Ireland have reduced the rate of discount from eight to seven per cent; and as soon as the Bank of England make a further reduction, the example will be followed here.

The accomplished danseuse, Mlle. Cerito, has lately received from the King of the French a magnificent bracelet, accompanied by a very flattering letter, in recognition of the ability she has displayed in "La Fille de Marbre."

The brig *African*, Captain Franklyn, sailed from Falmouth, on Saturday last, for Gambia, having on board his Excellency Governor M'Donald and family.

The Rev. T. B. Wright, Rector of Broughton, has been appointed domestic chaplain to the Earl of Yarrowburgh.

A reform banquet, at which 1600 persons were present, took place at Lyons, on the 23rd. The toasts and speeches were of the usual kind on such occasions.

George Rennie, Esq., has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands.

The King of Naples has given orders to increase the pay of all the engineers in his steam fleet (who are Englishmen), at the same time ordering them to wear the cocked hat and sword.

The Scotch Judges have disallowed the title of, "Lord Provost," to the chief magistrate of Aberdeen. Reference at the same time, was made to the unauthorised use of the title of the "Provost of Dundee."

Fish still continues most abundant on the Devon and Cornish coasts, and proves a great blessing in the present dearth of provisions.

Mathews, the Clown, has obtained £25 damages, for injuries received by the furious driving of a gig by a gentleman named Periera.

A sack, containing pieces of the iron safe lately stolen from the Paddington Railway Station, has been found in a stream of water near Hounslow.

The Battersea-park is to be extended from Nine Elms to the Battersea Bridge-road, having the Thames as a boundary on the north, and the Wandsworth-road on the south.

Sir G. Grey, in a dispatch to the Governor of Jersey, intimates that if the States of the Island do not provide suitable laws and reform many abuses, the Government will feel it necessary to take up the subject.

General Radowitz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia to the Court of Baden, left Berlin on the 24th for Vienna. It was reported that he was charged with a mission relative to a Congress on the affairs of Switzerland.

Prince Doria gave a grand dinner to Lord Minto, at Rome, on the 16th. All the principal personages of Rome were invited on the occasion.

A letter from Prague, of the 20th, announces the failure of Richter and Co., who were at the head of one of the largest spinning establishments in Bohemia. The liabilities amount to about 800,000 florins (2,080,000*fr.*) The failure deprives 500 workmen, who earned about 3000 florins (17,800*fr.*) per week, of employment.

The Swiss Chargé d'Affaires, M. de Tschann, has died recently, at his residence there.

The heavy rains have caused the waters in the River Test, Andover Canal, to rise so as to force its way under a part of the South Western Railway, at Cramp Moor Bottom, about two miles from Romsey. On Sunday afternoon several lengths of rails were washed away.

There is to be an increase in the Artillery force in the month of April next.

Mr. Alderman Wood has resigned his gown; Mr. Salomons is a candidate for the vacancy. (Cordwainers' ward.)

The Hungerford Market Company has declared a dividend of £2 5*s.* per share.

The Town Council of Nottingham have discussed a motion for petitioning Parliament to repeal the Union; it was lost by a large majority.

The late Elector of Hesse, who was one of the richest Sovereigns of Europe, leaves, it is said, a fortune of 100,000,000*fr.* He has appointed the Emperor of Austria his principal executor.

The French mail steamer *New York* put into Newport, United States, on the 12th ult. short of coal. She arrived at New York on the 14th.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Brooke, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Labuan and its dependencies.

The Duke of Cambridge has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Charles Du Plat, K.H., of the Royal Engineers, to be one of his Royal Highness's Equerries.

A number of plans for new lines of railway were, on Tuesday, deposited at the office of the Commissioners of Railways, in the Board of Trade.

The subscription for erecting a public monument to Dr. Mendelssohn is progressing very favourably.

The cholera has reached the Prussian territory, but it is of an exceedingly mild character.

The influenza is raging with violence at Perpignan, Montpellier, and Nismes. At Toulouse, by the last accounts, no less than 15,000 persons were labouring under the distemper.

The recognizances to the petition against the return of Mr. M'Tavish for Dundalk, on the ground of agency and want of qualification have been perfected. Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh, secretary to the President of the Board of Trade, who unsuccessfully contested the election, will prosecute the petition.

The *John R. Shiddy*, Captain Luce, which sailed from New York on the 15th instant, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday night, after a most remarkable run of fifteen days. She brings £41,400 in specie.

Mr. W. Keogh's return for Athlone borough is likely to form the subject matter of petition.

Negotiations are said to have been opened between the United States and the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation.

G. L. Fox, Esq., and H. S. Thompson, Esq. have been nominated Deputy Lieutenants for Yorkshire.

The citizens of Dublin purpose holding an aggregate meeting to adopt measures for resisting the petition against Mr. Reynolds's return. A counter-petition against Mr. Grogan is stated to be in course of preparation.

The *Glasgow Argus* published its last number on Monday last, after a career of about 14 years. The break up at the late election of the party who established it, was the proximate cause of its discontinuance.

The Clerical Deserter has been tried by a court-martial for desertion, but the ratification of the sentence by the Horse Guards not having been received, the nature of the award is unknown.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH gave notice that he would, on an early day, move for returns of advances made on the hypothecation of goods in India; and also for a return of advances made for purposes of railways in India.

The House then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

**RAILWAYS BILL.**—Mr. JACKSON said he was afraid the House had not been in possession of the Railways Bill a sufficient length of time to enable hon. members to consider its provisions; and he, therefore, had to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to postpone the second reading.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought it was quite right that time should be given for the consideration of the bill; but it was important that the measure should be pushed forward as soon as possible, and he trusted the House would take the second reading as a matter of course, on his promising that time should be allowed for its consideration before it went into Committee.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the bill was subsequently read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

**COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.**—On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the House went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Bernal in the chair.—That portion of the Speech from the Throne relating to the Public Estimates having been read, and the question put by the Chairman, "that a Supply be granted to her Majesty," Mr. HUME inquired whether it was the intention of Government to propose the appointment of a Committee to consider the subject of the general taxation of the country, with the view of ascertaining if the taxes could not be raised in a manner that should be less troublesome and expensive to the country than under the present system?—Lord J. RUSSELL replied that it was not their intention to propose any Committee, either on the question of the general taxation of the country, or in relation to the whole expenditure of the country.—Mr. HUME would take that opportunity of giving notice that, on a future day, he should submit to the House the propriety of appointing such a Committee.—The motion, "That a Supply be granted to her Majesty," having been agreed to, the House resumed.

## CRIME IN IRELAND.

Sir G. GREY then proceeded at some length to address the House in support of the bill which he was about to introduce for the prevention of crime and outrage in certain parts of Ireland, observing that he did so with feelings of deep regret, but in the discharge of what he conceived to be an imperative duty. The right hon. gentleman commenced by observing, that, in consequence of the unfortunate calamity of a want of provisions with which Ireland had been visited in the year 1846 and the present year, the Government had felt it to be its duty to propose to Parliament measures calculated to mitigate the distress and arrest the progress of the famine and disease that were rapidly spreading throughout the country. Parliament cheerfully responded to the appeal, and various acts were passed calculated to effect these objects, by relieving the immediate and pressing necessities of the people, and enabling the landowners to improve their lands and employ the people. Acts were also passed for the permanent relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, and, if they could only secure the co-operation of all classes of society in carrying out the objects of the Legislature, he was not prepared to abandon the hope that the beneficial results anticipated from these measures might yet be realised. He would premise that the cases to which he was about to refer applied to only a small portion of Ireland, and he rejoiced to say that in the greater portion of that country life and property were just as safe as in any other part of the empire. He was happy, also, to add, that the general result of the criminal statistics furnished by the constabulary showed a great diminution as compared with former periods, and, taking the month of October last as compared with October, 1846, there had been a diminution of the ordinary class of offences of one third. The bill he was about to propose would apply only to those districts in which crime of a peculiar character against the rights of property, and in which every man was doomed who dared to exercise these rights. The crime to which he adverted had not developed itself in those districts of Ireland in which distress was the greatest; on the contrary, there was not even the shadow of a pretext for these fearful crimes, or any ground for the supposition the people might be driven to their perpetration by starvation and distress. As regarded the measure he was about to propose, he did not pretend that it would cure the many evils that afflicted Ireland—it would be very short-sighted policy of any Government to suppose that the prevention of crime by police regulations would be sufficient. A wise Government would look to causes rather than to symptoms; and he believed that the real cure for those evils would be found in the faithful and zealous discharge of their duties by all classes, from the highest to the lowest. The right hon. Baronet then referred to the criminal statistics of Ireland for the six months ending October, 1846, and October, 1847, under the heads of homicide, attempts at homicide by firing at the person, robbery of fire-arms, and firing in dwelling-houses, in order to show that in the latter period there had been a considerable increase in this class of crimes; and taking the month of October last alone, there had been perpetrated of these four descriptions of crime 195 cases, of which 139 were committed in the three counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary. It was only to districts in which crime prevailed to an alarming extent that the provisions of his bill were meant to apply; and he should now detail to the House some proof of the appalling cases that had lately taken place in Ireland—murders of the most daring and atrocious character, and which were in almost every instance followed by the perfect impunity of the assassins. After going through a lengthened catalogue of the murders and other outrages which had occurred within the last two months, the right hon. gentleman pointed out the powers which the Lord-Lieutenant at present possessed for the repression of outrage and crime, observing that he believed all parties would admit that Lord Clarendon had discharged his important and responsible duties with vigour and efficiency. It was not his intention at present to ask for any general bill for the whole of Ireland; he merely proposed that it should be applied, at the discretion of the Lord-Lieutenant, to such districts as were characterised by an extraordinary amount of crime. The first clause would empower the Lord-Lieutenant, with the advice of his Privy Council, wherever in his opinion it might appear necessary for the prevention of crime and outrage, to issue a proclamation that the provisions of the present act should, from and after a certain day, apply to the district. The definition of the extent of the district would be in the discretion of the Lord-Lieutenant. The second clause provided for the posting up copies of the proclamation, and an abstract of the provisions of the act, throughout the proclaimed district. The third clause gave the Lord-Lieutenant power to send any additional number of constabulary he might deem necessary into the disturbed district. He proposed to increase the reserved constabulary force at the disposal of the Lord-Lieutenant from 400 to 600; and that, wherever an increased number of police were required for the suppression of crime and the protection of the public, the whole expense of that additional number should be borne by the district. The payment was not to be postponed to a remote period, as in ordinary cases, but an estimate of the charge for three months should be made out and levied upon the district. At the expiration of that period, if the services of the police were still required, a further levy to the same amount should be made. With regard to the repression of the use and purchase of fire-arms, he proposed that there should be a general prohibition within the proclaimed district, irrespective of rank or amount of rating, with the exceptions enumerated in the bill. He proposed a general prohibition to carry or have fire-arms within the district elsewhere than in a dwelling-house, under a penalty of imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years. The exceptions he proposed were Justices of the Peace, persons in her Majesty's naval and military service, in the Coast Guard, or Revenue service, in the police or constabulary, special constables, or persons duly licensed to kill game. There were also persons who were compelled to be abroad in the discharge of their duties, such as poor-rate collectors, and these men would necessarily require to be armed for their protection. A person to be named by the Lord-Lieutenant, and unconnected with the local magistracy, would be empowered to grant licenses in these exceptional cases. The police would also be empowered to apprehend and search all suspicious persons. He was not of opinion that the same absolute prohibition should be carried out with regard to persons having arms in their houses, as many of the small farmers had procured arms for the purpose of defending themselves; but in certain cases the Lord-Lieutenant would have the power to issue a notice which would be applicable to the whole or part of a district, calling upon all persons not included in these exceptions to deliver up their arms at the nearest police station, and all persons detaining them after such notice should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour. A power would also be given to search the houses of persons suspected of concealing fire-arms; such search only to take place during the day time. Power was also given to call upon all persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty to assist in the prevention of crime and the arrest of offenders; and any neglect or refusal would subject the party to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years. After enumerating some smaller matters of detail, the right hon. gentleman called upon the House to give him its support in carrying through a measure which, in the present circumstances of Ireland, was absolutely required, and concluded by moving for leave to bring in his bill.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL confessed he had been agreeably disappointed, as he had anticipated a much more stringent measure. He, for one, should not violate the usual courtesy of the House in refusing his assent to its introduction; but he hoped sufficient time would be given to have the opinion of the people of Ireland before it was brought forward for a second reading.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR entered his protest against the bill, and against every species of coercion, believing that the proper and efficient administration of the existing law would be sufficient to put down crime and outrage in Ireland. Sir George Grey had himself borne testimony to the efficiency of its administration, and he regretted that the hon. member for Kilkenny should have offered his adulation to the Ministry for a measure of coercion, which he, for one, would never submit to.

Mr. HORSMAN strongly censured the conduct of the Roman Catholic priests who denounced men from the altar, who were, as a matter of course, assassinated. The murderer, if apprehended, was hanged, but the law did not touch the man who denounced the victim. He equally condemned the wholesale system of ejectment, which left hundreds, naked and starving, to die upon the roadside. The wretched outcasts who felt that the law gave them no protection, took the law into their own hands, and were punished, but the law did not reach him who thus jeopardised the lives of hundreds. He called upon the Government to let remedial measures go hand in hand with measures of coercion.

Mr. W. FAGAN expressed his determination to support Mr. O'Connor in his opposition to the bill.

Lord JOCELYN feared that the present measure would be found wholly inefficient for the repression of crime. He trusted the Government would see the necessity of taking some steps which would have the effect of giving protection to life and property, and drew an appalling picture of the condition to which the

Irish landlords were reduced, although it was to them the Government must ultimately look for support and co-operation in restoring tranquillity.

Lord BERNARD also advocated a more stringent measure. He thought it would have been better even to outrage the law to some extent, than to permit Ireland to remain any longer in the deplorable position in which she was placed.

Mr. P. SCROPE feared that the measure, like many others that preceded it, would be wholly inoperative for the purpose they had in view. He strongly urged upon the Government the propriety of adopting remedial instead of coercive measures, by which the life of the tenant would be preserved as well as that of the landlord.

Sir R. PEEL expressed his determination to give the bill his cordial support. Her Majesty had recommended, and the House had declared its readiness to take, the present condition of Ireland into its immediate consideration, and they had heard that night the details of outrages that must induce them to use their best exertions to put an end to a system of atrocious crime and a sanguinary tyranny such, as he believed, never before disgraced any country. Although he admitted that no measure was no cure for the social evils that afflicted Ireland, he would make no terms or conditions with the assassins. He would wait for no permanent remedial measures of legislation, but would at once give the bill before the House his best support. The right hon. gentleman briefly glanced at the various suggestions that had been made to remedy the evils under which Ireland laboured.

Emigration had been strongly urged and warmly advocated, but when they came to consider the question closely, they found many and serious difficulties connected with the transfer of any large body of persons to the Colonies. With regard to the tenant-right, it had been urged that it was owing to it that the north of Ireland was comparatively free from crime, but he believed there were other causes in operation to account for the exemption. Turning to the bill before the House, he took exception to some of its details, more especially that of disarming all the people except persons enumerated in the exceptional clause, as it would leave many honest persons in a great measure defenceless. Under all the circumstances, he strongly urged the immediate enactment of a law against murder, and hoped all parties would concur in supporting it.

Mr. M. O'CONNELL, although objecting to some of the details, would offer no active opposition to the bill.

Mr. DISRAELI vindicated the course adopted by himself and his friends in opposing the Irish Arms Bill of the late Government. He greatly doubted the efficacy of the proposed measure, and he very much questioned whether an addition of 200 constables would restore tranquillity to Ireland.

Mr. WAXLEY understood Mr. O'Connor to say that he would divide the House against the introduction of the bill—a step which would place many hon. members in a very invidious position. It was his intention, however, to propose an amendment to the effect, "That it was not just to the people of Ireland to enact any bill of a coercive character, without, at the same time, enacting measures with a view to their permanent relief."

After a few words from Mr. BROTHERTON in support of the bill,

Mr. REYNOLDS moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord J. RUSSELL, seeing that the Irish Members who had come down to the House to oppose the bill had expressed their intention to permit its introduction, thought it would be extremely inconvenient to postpone the discussion on the first reading for another night.

Mr. REYNOLDS withdrew his motion, and the House then divided on Mr. Waxley's amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 233 to 20; and a second division then took place on the original motion, which was carried by a majority of 224 to 18.

The bill was then read a first time, and the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved for, and obtained, certain returns relative to the hypothecation of goods in India.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In answer to a question from Mr. J. O'Connell, Sir G. GREY said the Government did not intend to ask Parliament for any further advances of money from Ireland; large stores of food, left from last year, were in the hands of the Executive; nor would any further advances be made to landed proprietors by way of loan.

**SWITZERLAND.**—To a question put by Mr. URQUHART, Lord PALMERSTON stated that it had been the wish of the Government to have abstained from all interference with the dissensions of Switzerland. But, at the earnest request of the French Government, they were induced to offer, in conjunction with the other five Powers, their mediation. Her Majesty's Government made it a condition that it should be optional to either of the contending parties to refuse the mediation; and should the mediation be, in fact, refused, that that should form no ground of hostile interference on the part of the five Powers.

## THE MONETARY PRESSURE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and how far it had been aggravated by the law restricting the issue of bank-notes. The right hon. gentleman commenced his speech by observing that, although he was not obliged to ask Parliament for a Bill of Indemnity for an actual violation of the law, he had to ask the judgment of the House upon his conduct in authorising the Bank of England, should circumstances have rendered it necessary, to exceed the law.

In taking the course which the Government had taken—that is, a middle course—they knew they laid themselves open to blame from all parties, and, accordingly, they were told by some that they ought not to have interfered at all, and that their interference had done no good; by others they were told that they ought to have interfered sooner; whilst, by many, they were censured because they had not departed altogether from the principles of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, and adopted principles diametrically opposite. Had they done this last, they would have acted against their firm convictions; for, although they did not believe that any Act could be so framed by human wisdom as to be strictly applicable to all periods of commercial prosperity and depression, they did think the Act of 1844 one most salutary in its principles, although one that it was not indispensable to carry into operation under all circumstances. That Act had been tried at a time unprecedented for extraordinary enterprise, for unparalleled extension of trade, for general distrust, and for universal alarm and panic; therefore, it could not be fairly condemned as inadequate for the general wants of the country. The right hon. gentleman, having replied to the advocates of a depreciated currency, of a free trade in banking, and of an issue of notes at the discretion of the Bank of England, all of which schemes he condemned, quoted a passage from Mr. Jones Loyd's pamphlet, asserting that it was impossible to provide legislative enactments to meet cases of sudden panic, and gave that assertion as an answer to the petition of the London bankers. The right hon. gentleman, after passing a censure on the conduct of the Bank of England for not having checked speculation sooner, turned to consider the causes of the panic. The pressure arose in the summer of 1846, in the extraordinary expenditure of capital for corn and railways acting upon a state of unduly developed credit. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to contrast the amount of accommodation given by the Bank and the amount of circulation in the hands of the public in the year 1839—a year of severe commercial pressure—and the present, and thence argued that it was not to a want of bank-notes, or Bank accommodation, that the recent commercial difficulties were attributable. The abstraction of capital from the usual channels of trade had caused the whole difficulty. In October, a material change had taken place in the aspect of commercial affairs. The Bank had, in September, made advances of Government balances for limited periods, and, in October, repayment of these advances was required, and that caused the pressure which forced the Government then, very reluctantly to interfere. An adequate amount of circulation was even then in the hands of the public, but it was hoarded up, through fear and alarm; and the Government could not resist the applications made to them to do something to "restore confidence," for that was all that was asked for. The rate of 8 per cent., as the interest to be taken under the letter to the Bank had been fixed on by the best mercantile advice. It was necessary to fix some high rate of interest, in order to limit the increased issue of notes, and 8 per cent. was the minimum that seemed to the Government the best rate. Orders from abroad were coming into this country, activity was springing up in the cotton trade, symptoms of lasting improvement were observable in the manufacturing districts generally, and the prospects of every department of trade were brightening. The Bank Act of 1844 had, in his opinion, worked beneficially for the general interests of the country, had brought us through the crisis, and would soon lead to the healthy revival of the supremacy of British commerce. A considerable amount of bullion had come that day from the United States; the reserve of the Bank on the night before was £6,500,000, and the bullion in its coffers was £10,600,000; all apprehension, therefore, of a continuance of severe pressure was at an end; and it was not the intention of the Government to propose any measure on this subject. He concluded a speech of two hours and a half duration by moving the appointment of the Committee.

Mr. WILSON (editor of the *Economist*) agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the necessity of appointing a Committee on this subject, but thought that its inquiries should be of a more limited character than that proposed by the Government. The subject referred to it for investigation was inconveniently extensive, and the time of the Committee must be employed, in consequence, on many irrelevant matters. The motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would entitle any gentleman to introduce to the Committee any crochets which he might deem to be the cause of the existing distress. He thought that the Committee should confine itself to the Bank and the currency. The interference of the Government with the act of 1844 had produced a want of confidence in the law, which required that it should be examined into. Every one was now asking whether the Act of 1844 was to be observed in its integrity, or to be modified according to circumstances, or to be abandoned entirely for another system upon new principles. Such being the uncertainty of the public mind, it was fitting that the inquiries into the subject of banking and currency, which were left unfinished by the Committee of 1841, should be resumed. He then entered into an able argument to show that the questions of convertibility—of the price of gold, which really had no price—of the usury laws—of the expediency of establishing a double standard, and giving the Bank of England a greater power over the foreign exchanges by compelling it to hold a certain portion of foreign securities—and of the capability of any currency act to save the country from revolution, were, one and all, questions which were not further advanced now than they were in 1841. He then entered upon an examination of the circumstances under which the Bank Act of 1844 was framed, contending that the framers of that Act had been guilty of a great error in confusing circulation with capital and currency with bullion. He also entered into an account of the circumstances which took place in the autumn of last and the spring of the present year, for the purpose of showing how incapable the Bank was to manage the circulation. He contended that a bank note, if convertible, could not be depreciated; and that if it could not be depreciated, it could not be issued in excess. He thought that no advantage would be obtained by mixing

up with the question of the currency, the question of the causes of commercial distress. He should, therefore, move to erase nearly all the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion, and to insert, in lieu of them, words which would limit the inquiry to this point, "How far the recent commercial distress has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank notes payable on demand?" He could not hold out to the country any hope that the labour of the Committee would alleviate the present state of things. They must be left to the natural course of events for their restoration, which could not be rapid, on account of the exhaustion under which we were suffering at present. Still it would come at last, and then the prosperity of the country under individual exertions, and under Free Trade, would be exalted to a higher state than any which it had ever yet reached. The hon. member's speech was listened to with the greatest attention.

Mr. BROWNE seconded the amendment.

Mr. T. BARING denied that the existing pressure was justly attributable either to overtrading or to a want of capital. He likewise denied that the Bank of England had overtraded with the Government deposits, and expressed his surprise that such a charge should have been preferred against it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, at the commencement of this year, had so overtraded in Exchequer Bills as to reduce them to a discreditable rate of interest. He then proceeded to show that much evil would have been remedied if the Government letter had been written three weeks earlier, and if the rate of interest had not been fixed so high as 8 per cent.

Mr. G. ROBINSON considered that this proposition for a Committee was a tacit admission that the laws respecting the currency required revision, and that Free Trade was a complete failure. The Committee could lead to no practical good, for he saw no end to it.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH contended that the pecuniary embarrassments of the country were to be attributed to artificial causes, and could not be traced to any deficiency of currency. It was not currency we stood in need of, but capital. We ought therefore to diminish the demand for capital, and to increase the supply of it; and this could only be done by putting a stop to the construction of railways, on which capital was expended, and by attracting it from other countries to Great Britain by the temptation of large interest.

Mr. CATLEY thought if the commercial difficulties had been occasioned by a deficiency of notes, they would have been relieved at a less cost if Government had interfered earlier. A Committee might be a satisfactory mode of examining into the causes of distress; but it might be granted for several reasons—for instance, for giving "the go-by" to an adverse resolution; and he was almost inclined to think that that was the object of proposing it now, as he had put upon the books a resolution condemnatory of the Act of 1844. He hoped that, if a Committee were appointed, it would institute an unflinching inquiry, and would not be made an instrument for deluding the country with a concocted and preconcerted report.

The debate was then adjourned till Thursday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, took his seat upon the Woolsack shortly after five o'clock.

**DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY.**—The Earl of HARDWICKE gave notice of a motion after Christmas on the state of the defences of the country.

## DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE then moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and how far it has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank-notes payable on demand. The noble Marquis supported his motion by a speech of the same description as that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the other House on Tuesday (see report), ascribing the commercial difficulty to the capital absorbed by railways and the importation of corn.

He was followed by Lord Stanley, Earl Grey, Lord Brongham, Lord Ashburton, and Lord Eglintoun. The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at four o'clock.

**LAW CHARGES AND FEES.**—Mr. ROMILLY moved the re-appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into and report to the House on the taxation of suitors in the courts of law and equity by the collection of fees.—Agreed to.

## ADJOURNED DEBATE.

On the order of the day being read for the adjourned debate for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the causes of the late monetary pressure,

Mr. URQUHART addressed the House at considerable length; contending that the causes of distress laid deeper than in the Bank Charter Act. The Legislature were alone to blame for the state of the country. The evils were traceable to the abrogation of useful laws, and the pressing of other measures having a tendency to reduce the circulation of the country.

A protracted discussion ensued, in which Mr. Ellice, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Saunders, and some other hon. gentlemen, took part, and the debate was adjourned.

The Right Hon. M. O'Ferrall, his family, suite, and servants, in number thirteen persons, embarked on Tuesday morning in her Majesty's steamer *Oberon*, and sailed for Malta. The *Oberon* is ordered to put into the Tagus to land Capt. Charles Napier to join the *Avenger* steamer, and Commander Harper to join her Majesty's ship *St. Vincent*.

**THREE VACANT SEATS IN PARLIAMENT.**—It is said that there is no longer much doubt that a new election will have to take place in the west division of Gloucestershire. The Hon. Granley Berkeley, in a letter to the papers, states that he is called upon to prove his qualification; that he has no money to fee counsel; and that he shall defend his seat in Parliament before the committee. The second expected vacancy is one for Sunderland. Mr. David Barclay, M.P., will, it is supposed, very shortly apply for the Chiltern Hundreds: a requisition is now in course of signature, to William Arthur Wilkinson, Esq., of Croydon-ledge, the late candidate for this borough, to offer himself to supply the anticipated vacancy. An active canvass is also going forward in the borough by Mr. Wilkinson's friends. On the other side it is confidently stated that Mr. Benjamin Hawes, late M.P. for Lambeth, will be the candidate on the Whig interest, should a vacancy occur; and it is rumoured, on pretty good authority, that Mr. Hawes will be supported by the Conservative party in the borough. If this should turn out correct Mr. Hawes' chance of success will be almost certain. Thirdly, there is to be a new election for Tamworth, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. W. Yates Peel, M.P.

A few days since, a person, named Strong, was, by a Judge's order, discharged from Reading gaol, after having been imprisoned nearly seven years, for a debt of £10, increased by costs to £38 15s. He refused to avail himself of the Insolvent Debtors' Act to obtain his liberation.

## SWITZERLAND.

The civil war progresses, and Lucerne, the stronghold of the Sonderbund, has fallen into the hands of the Federal troops. However, we trust to be soon able to announce that the unnatural contest has been arrested, the French Government having acquiesced in the counter-project proposed on behalf of the British Cabinet as the basis of the mediation of the great Powers in the affairs of Switzerland. England and France are about to co-operate in the task of restoring peace to that interesting part of Europe. A protocol or diplomatic convention was signed in London on Friday (last week) by the Duke de Broglie and Lord Palmerston, with the knowledge and concurrence of the Ministers of the Northern Powers in London and Paris; and Sir Stratford Canning has left this country for Neuchâtel, taking Paris in his way, for the purpose of urging the Federal authorities of Switzerland to suspend their violent proceedings, to arrest the effusion of blood, and to submit the terms recommended by the principal Cabinets of Europe to the consideration of both parties in this unhappy war.

The mediation of the five Powers is to be offered to the Swiss Diet and the Sonderbund on the following bases:—

"1. That the Catholic Cantons appeal to the Holy See for counsel on the religious part of the dispute.

"2. That the Diet undertake to protect those of the Cantons whose sovereignty is threatened.

"3. The dissolution of the Sonderbund.

"4. General and reciprocal disarmament.

"5. An undertaking not to infringe or in any respect modify the Pact, without the unanimous consent of all the Cantons.

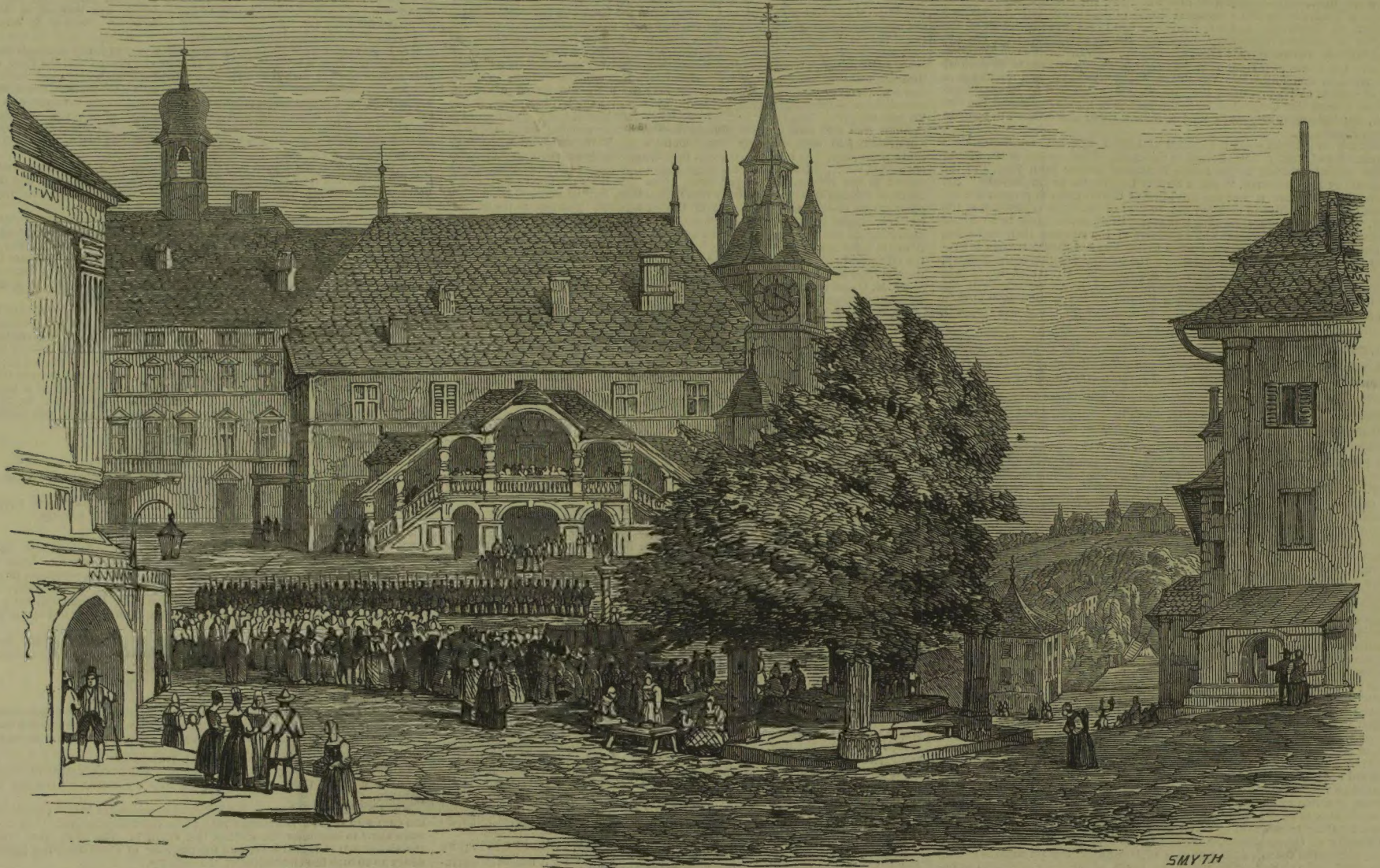
"Should mediation on these bases be accepted, then the representatives of the five Powers will immediately proceed with their work of pacification. If refused, the five Powers will respectively regard the attempt at mediation at an end, and resume their respective positions as if no such proposition had been entertained, and act according to circumstances."

Previous to the capture of Lucerne, which took place on Wednesday, the 24th ult., there had been a good deal of fighting, with loss on both sides; after which, the Government of Lucerne sent to General Dufour, offering to capitulate upon the same terms Fribourg had done. The latter, however, refused this, and called upon them to surrender without conditions, which, it appears, they have done.

The following details of the campaign of the Federal army, previous to the fall of Lucerne, convey some idea of the practical spirit of the contest. On the 22nd ult., the Federal army, consisting of 60,000 men, and 150 cannon, marched against Lucerne, from which it was distant only five or six leagues. The Sonderbund, being compelled to divide its forces to oppose the men of Tessino, in the canton of that name, aided by the Grisons—the Vaudois, who menace the Valais—the men of Zurich on their right, in the canton of Zug, and on the frontiers of Schwytz, had but 15,000 men left to oppose that formidable army. The order of the march of the Federal army, on the 22nd ult., was as follows:—Ziegler's division took the road to Münster, a small town in Lucerne, situated on a stream called the Wyren, at about five leagues from the capital. Donatz's division marched by Sursee. The latter is a town larger than Münster, and is situated on the Suren, to the north of the small lake of Sempach, at the same distance from Lucerne as Münster. Burkhardt's division, which had co-operated at the capture of Fribourg, advanced from Huttwyli to Willisau, passing through the village of Zell. From Willisau it took the road to Ruswyl, which branches off to the road through Sursee, by which it was enabled to form a junction with the division of General Donatz at a league and a half from Lucerne, or by the road which cuts the Emme at Wertheimstein, and then



## THE WAR IN SWITZERLAND.



FRIBOURG.—THE GRANDE PLACE.

march along the right bank of that river through Malters and Littau. It could then form a junction with the column of General Ochsenbein. The names of Malters and of Littau are celebrated by the defeat of the Federal troops. The division of Ochsenbein passed by the road from Entlebuch, which crosses the Emme at its source, and ascends from south to north, as far as Markt, to turn quickly towards the east, right upon Lucerne. At the close of the evening of the 22nd, the Federal army had forced the first line of defence, and every division arrived before Lucerne. According to the *Tagblatt* of Basle, of the 23rd, the division of General Gmur had, after an obstinate battle of three hours, carried the position of Gislikon, on the frontier of Argau, at two leagues from Lucerne, and passed the Reuss on a bridge of boats which it had thrown over the river. The positions of Roth and of Dieriken, situate on the high road which leads from Gislikon to Lucerne, had been likewise carried, after a desperate resistance. These two villages, and a third, called Honau, were burnt by the fire of the Federal artillery. General Gmur had, moreover, detached considerable forces by the road which runs along the lake, and leads from Kusnacht to Lucerne. After a determined battle, this detachment advanced to Meggen and Habsburg, at a league from Lucerne. It is added that Ziegler's division had likewise passed the Reuss, and advanced on Lucerne by the

direct road to Roth. Burkhardt's division, likewise, met serious opposition on the road to Sursee; and Ochsenbein's division, after having been beaten at Escholzmat, had entered the valley of the Emme, and was again beaten at Schupfheim, and driven to the right. The different battles fought during the 22nd and the 23rd ult., present a similar character. After an obstinate resistance, the number and superiority of the Federal artillery had everywhere prevailed against the troops of the Sonderbund. No account had been received of the number of victims sacrificed in this lamentable war, but it must have been great, as the Federals were repulsed twice at Gislikon, and it was only at the third attack that they succeeded in capturing the town. The height called Rothenberg, was fortified with several batteries of cannon, which the Lucernois were obliged to leave in the hands of the troops. On both sides the contest was conducted in a manner worthy of the old reputation of the Swiss nation. In the Convent of Muri there are eighty wounded and twenty killed of the Federal force.

In Lucerne is the celebrated Helvetic Lion, sculptured in the solid rock by Thorwaldsen, in commemoration of the slaughter of the Swiss Guards on the memorable 10th of August, 1792. It formed an attractive object of interest to the crowds of troops who thronged the streets after the surrender of the city.

The latest advices confirm the intelligence that the three small cantons of the Sonderbund, Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwald, have been admitted to capitulate; they too are to be occupied by the forces of the Diet. It is reported that the diplomatic conferences of the mediating powers are to be held at Neuchâtel the capital of the Canton of that name.



GENERAL DUFOUR, COMMANDER OF FEDERALIST TROOPS.

The only outstanding Canton of the League at present is the Valais, and the submission of that may be looked for by every courier. The report of the fact of General Salis Saglio being wounded is confirmed. He was wounded in the head by the explosion of a shell. The members of the ex-Government of Lucerne, who carried away the funds of the cantonal Treasury, had signified their desire to return and to restore what had been abstracted. One of them, M. Schöpf, had written to the military authorities at Lucerne to that effect.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We annex two views of Fribourg, from sketches by Mr. Charles Vacher. Both show the Grande Place of the town, and its principal objects.

Fribourg is situated on a promontory formed by the windings of the Saarine (Saane). Many of the houses stand on the very edge of the precipice overhanging the river, and their quaint architecture, the long line of embattled walls, varied by the chain of fendal watch-towers, and gateways of the ancient fortifications, together with the singular and romantic features of the gorge of the Saarine, give the distant view of the town an aspect different from that of any other in Europe, which is at once imposing and highly picturesque.

Of the interior, our Illustrations will convey an accurate idea. The first is a general view of the Grande Place, and the lower engraving shows the area as seen from the steps of the ancient Rathaus, or Town Hall, built upon the site of the Castle of the celebrated Duke of Zähringen, the founder of the town in 1175. Towards the middle of the Place is a fountain with a twisted column, supporting a small statue of St. George, who is or was one of the patrons of the place. Near the fountain is the celebrated lime-tree, or rather its ancient trunk, planted, according to tradition, on the day of the Battle of Morat, in 1476. The story relates that a young Fribourgeois, who had fought in the battle, anxious to bring home the good news, ran the whole distance (ten miles), and arrived on this spot, bleeding, out of breath, and so exhausted, that he fell down, and had barely time to cry "Victory!" ere he expired. The branch of lime which he carried in his hand, was immediately planted, and grew into the tree, of which the decayed trunk, 20 feet in circumference, is the remains; its branches being supported by nine stone pillars. There are, also, stone benches round the trunk, where the old Fribourgeois love to congregate on summer evenings.

The illustration upon the front page represents the Entry of the Federal troops into Fribourg; and the annexed Portrait, their commander, General Dufour. The details of this movement of the Federalists will be found in our Journals of the 20th and 27th ult.



FRIBOURG.—FROM THE STEPS OF THE RATHAUS.



## GRAND PROCESSION OF THE CONSULTA, AT ROME.

We have been so fortunate as to receive from our Artist, at Rome, a spirited sketch of the magnificent Procession which took place at Rome, on Nov. 15, in celebration of the opening of the Consulta on that day.

At nine o'clock in the morning, Cardinal Antonelli, President of the Consulta, and Monsignor Amici, its Vice-President, with the twenty-four Provincial Deputies, arrived at the Quirinal, and took their places in the Hall of the Throne, which the Pope entered shortly afterwards. His Holiness having taken his seat on the Throne, the President addressed to him, in concise but suitable terms, in the name of all present, their homage, and the assurance that they would endeavour, by all means in their power, to respond to the confidence of their Sovereign.

The Pope then replied, thanking those present, assuring them that it was particularly to ascertain the wants of his subjects, and to provide better for the exigencies of the public service, that he had assembled the Consulta in a permanent council. "It was," said his Holiness, "to hear your opinion, when necessary, and to aid me in my sovereign resolutions, in which I shall consult my conscience, and confer on them with my Ministers and the Sacred College. Anybody who would take any other view of the functions you are called to fulfil would mistake materially, as well as he that would see in the Council of State I have created the realization of their own Utopias, and the germ of an institution incompatible with the Pontifical Sovereignty." His Holiness, having pronounced those last words with some vivacity and some heat, stopped a moment, and then resuming his usual mild manner, continued in the following terms:—"This warmth and those words are not addressed to any of you whose social education, Christian and civil probity, as well as the loyalty of your sentiments and the rectitude of your intentions, have been known to me since the moment I proceeded to your election. Neither do those words apply to the majority of my subjects, for I am sure of their fidelity and their obedience. I know that the hearts of my subjects unite with mine in the love of order and of concord. But, there exist, unfortunately, some persons (and though few, they still exist), who, having nothing to lose, love disturbance and revolt, and even abuse the concessions made to them. It is to those that my words are addressed, and let them

well understand their signification. In the co-operation of the deputies, I see only the firm support of persons who, devoid of every personal interest, will labour with me, by their advice, for the public good, and who will not be arrested by the vain language of restless men, devoid of judgment. You will aid me with your wisdom to discover that which is most useful for the security of the Throne and the real happiness of my subjects."

After having concluded his speech, the Holy Father admitted the deputies to pay their homage. He then rose, and gave them his benediction, and added that he recommended them to commence their labours with the assistance of Heaven, and that he was sure that those labours would be fruitful in good results, and that they would accomplish the wishes of his heart.

The deputies were afterwards admitted to kiss the feet of the Pope, who, having risen, conferred on them his benediction, and took leave of them in these words:—"Proceed, with the blessing of Heaven, to commence your labours. May they prove fruitful in beneficial results, and conformable to the desires of my heart."

In the meantime, preparations were made in the square of the Quirinal, for a grand procession. Two battalions of the Civic Guard were drawn up with the troops; and these, with twenty-four state carriages, supplied by the Roman nobility for the ceremony, received the deputies; when the cortege moved forward amidst an immense and compact crowd, extending from the Quirinal to the Vatican. All the houses on its passage were decorated with flags bearing the armorial bearings of Rome and the Legations, with a variety of inscriptions and devices. A detachment of dragoons opened the march; next came the carriages of the President and Vice-President of the Consulta, surrounded with the banners of the fourteen wards of Rome, and after them the carriages of the deputies, preceded each by a trophy of the arms of each province, and two standards, on which were inscribed the names of the Legation and its representative. Non-commissioned officers of the Civic Guard walked alongside each carriage, which was followed by numerous deputations of citizens, sent by each province to participate in the great national festivity. The march was closed by a body of Civic Guards, of which Rome admired for the first time the fine appearance and the truly military aspect. The cortege reached the church of St. Peter at noon, and the deputies were ushered to seats reserved to

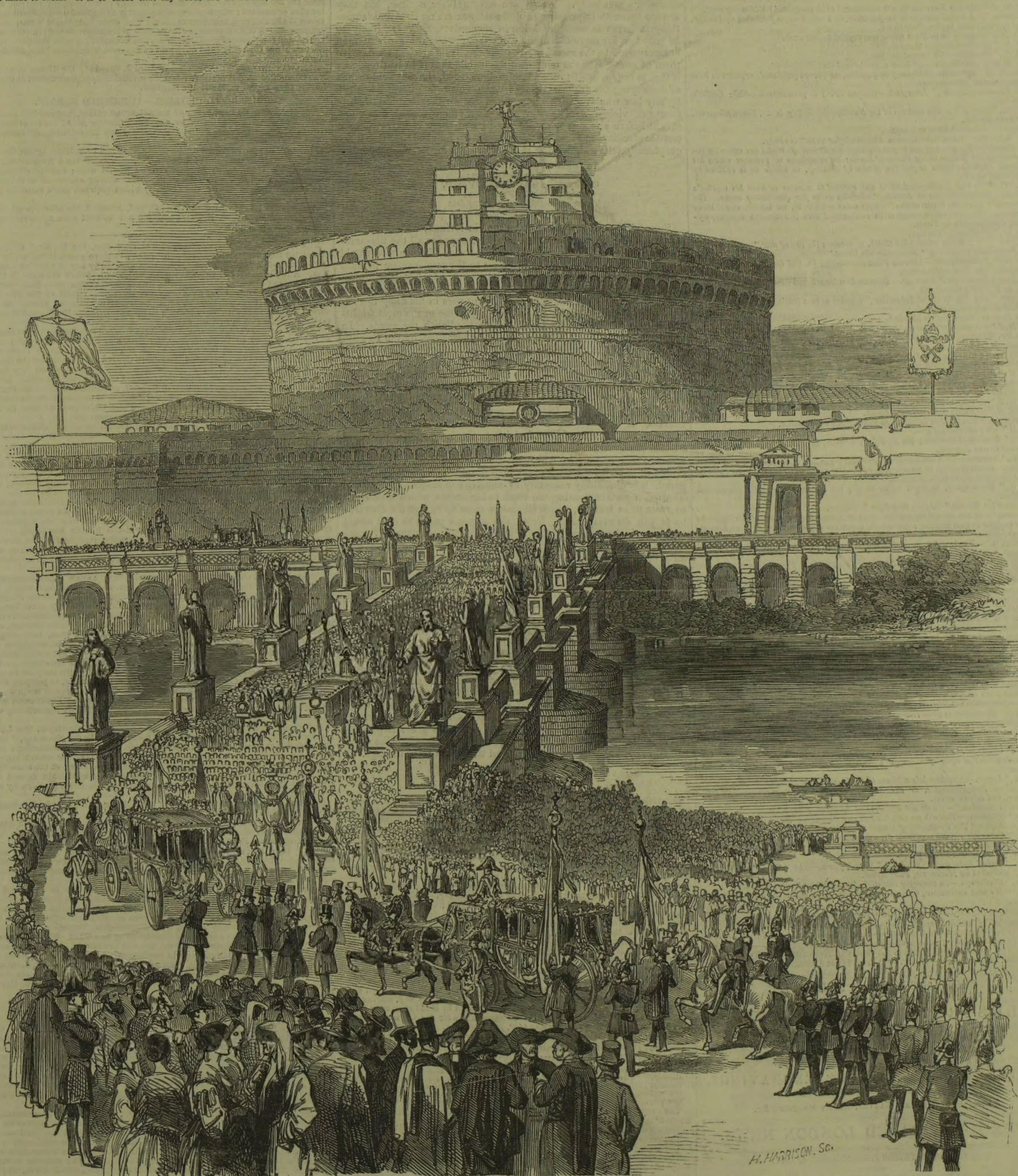
them close to the altar, under the chair of St. Peter. After mass they repaired in the same order to the Vatican, and having entered the hall appointed for their meeting, immediately elected a committee to draw up an address in reply to the Pope's speech, which was composed of Prince Odescalchi, and Messrs. Minghetti, Paolucci, and Silvani. That committee having retired to an adjoining hall, returned shortly afterwards with the draught of that document, which obtained the sanction of the assembly.

Our Artist secured a good place to view the pageant, in a house opposite the bridge of St. Angelo; he adds, the streets through which it passed were decorated as during the Carnival; and velvet, silk, and tapestry being hung from the windows and balconies: together with flags, banners, and wreaths and festoons of flowers. The people were all dressed in their holiday clothes; in fact, it was a fête day. The Pope's immense banner waved from the Castle of St. Angelo, and the crowd upon the bridge was very dense.

The deputations of the different states of Italy, and the European residents, and their banners, were absent from the procession, it is said from a quarrel between the English and French Ambassadors as to precedence, when that portion of the programme was omitted.

In the evening, however, amidst the general illumination of the city and the immense crowd which filled the Corso, the excluded banners were carried about by a band of young men, and saluted with deafening cheers. The British flag figured amongst them, next to the Italian national colours, green, white, and red, to which had been added, as at Florence, a yellow stripe in honour of the Pope, and a red cross. Those young men repaired in succession to the palaces of the Ministers of Sardinia and Tuscany. The latter presented himself on his balcony, holding in his hand the Tuscan flag, and addressed a few words of thanks to the people, which were received with enthusiasm. They then proceeded to the residence of Lord Minto, who came forward and cried, "Viva the Italian League, Plus IK., Italy and Italian Independence," amidst loud and continued applause.

Prince Torlonia opened his splendid theatre for a brilliant ball, at which the citizens of all ranks were admitted. Most of the men wore the uniform of the Civic Guard. The deputies, on entering their boxes, were loudly cheered. The Minister of Tuscany, dressed in his full uniform, and Lord Minto, were likewise saluted with enthusiasm.



GRAND PROCESSION OF THE CONSULTA, AT ROME.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 5.—Second Sunday in Advent.  
 MONDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas.  
 TUESDAY, 7.—New Moon at 8h. 31m. p.m.  
 WEDNESDAY, 8.—Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary.  
 THURSDAY, 9.—The year 1264 of the Mohammedan Era commences.  
 FRIDAY, 10.—Day breaks at 5h. 50m., and twilight ends at 5h. 56m.  
 SATURDAY, 11.—The length of the day is 7h. 51m., and it has decreased 8h. 43m. since the Longest Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 11.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 15	10 40	11 07	11 35	12 03	12 31	13 00

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Reader," Fenny Stralford.—There is an incorporated institution, consisting of three distinct charities for the benefit of the indigent Clergy, their widows, and their children. The office of the Corporation is at 2, Bloomsbury-place.

"C. H.," Birmingham, and "J. D. S."—"Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding," 2s. 6d.

"Epsilon," Coleraine, is recommended to submit the four legal questions contained in his letter, to a Solicitor.

"Arthur."—We have not room.

"Chelmsford."—The Eglington Tournament was given at Eglington Castle, in Ayrshire, on August 28, 29, 30, and 31, in 1839.

"A Constant Reader," Brenchley.—The salaries in the Offices of the Excise, Stamps, and Taxes, and Post-Office, are, upon the whole, rather inferior to those in the Customs.

"J. W. C." Lostwithiel.—Apply to Simmons and Co., Colonial Newspaper Agents.

"Jane," Jersey.—Old Poor Humphrey was the name assumed by an Almanack-maker, many years since.

"J. P. H."—Apply at a Music-seller's.

"H. A. M."—The Siamese Outrigger, engraved in our Journal last week, is private property.

"J. B. P."—Drury Lane Theatre is announced to be re-opened on Monday next.

"Rubens."—A sound work on Glass-painting, in 2 vols. 8vo., is published by Parker, of Oxford; and Bogue, Fleet-street.

"D. D.'s" inquiry as to Mont Blanc was replied to last week.

"J. H." Southampton, is thanked.

"Q. L." Norwich.—We cannot aid you.

"J. N. S." Blackheath.—Of Messrs. Dobbs and Co., Fleet-street.

"S. S. B. Y."—The Dictionary in question, as far as published, appears to be a trustworthy performance.

"A Constant Reader," Liverpool.—Oblique (Fr.) is pronounced o-blik: English, ob-like.

"R. A." Uzbridge.—The address of the Numismatic Society is 41, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

"Fuba."—A branch office will suffice.

"E. A."—The "Illustrated London Almanack for 1848" is ready.

"A Shield."—The arms of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are correctly depicted on the Throne in the House of Lords: the escutcheon of pretence which his Royal Highness bears is for the House of Saxony, to which he is entitled by SPECIAL GRANT.

"G. W. W."—Our Correspondent is not entitled to assume or bear his mother's crest. Burke's "General Armory" contains rules for quartering arms. The price of "Heraldic Illustrations," by the same author, is, we believe, about three guineas. The new series, which is in embossed and illuminated colours, appears periodically in Paris.

"A. M." Brighton.—The line, "When Greek joins Greek, then comes the tug of war," is from Lee's tragedy of "Alexander the Great."

"M. E. E." Kensington.—Address Felix Summerly, 12, Old Bond street.

"Dombey," St. Ives.—Hot water.

"A Year's Subscriber," Margate.—Between Southwark and Blackfriars Bridges.

"A. D. Y."—We cannot not.

"Esper," and "A Grateful Subscriber," inquire as to a trade, with the practice of which we are unacquainted.

"An English Protestant" is thanked.

"S. H. F."—A small treatise on Carving in Wood was published, some years since, by Mr. Williams, of whom inquire at No. 141, Strand.

"Rossignol."—No.

"Beta."—We cannot give information or recommendation as to Loan Societies.

"A Constant Reader," Edinburgh.—Of Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly.

"A. M." Devonport.—There is no Association for the excellent object in question.

"G. G." Poplar, is thanked; but we have not room.

"F. W. H." Camberwell.—The plural is preferable.

"R. W. S."—Apply to the "Musical World."

"W. T. H."—Consult a West India Agent.

"Christmas Waits" will be liable to the interference of the police.

"H. H."—We cannot aid you.

"J. C." Bombay, is thanked; but St. John's Church, Colaba, has been already engraved in our Journal.

"J. W." Havant.—Does not our Correspondent refer to "gusto" (Ital.), relish, or liking. Gusto grande, in painting, is equivalent to the beau ideal of the French, and the great style of the English.

"S. R." Kensington, is right as to terms; but we cannot give the recommendation.

"Edward the Second."—Apply to a Law Bookseller.

"Gamma."—A son cannot assume the arms of his mother's family, if his father be not entitled to coat armour; nor at all, unless his mother happen to be an heiress, or co-heiress.

"J. F. B. O."—We do not know if it be compulsory to have the Royal Arms exhibited in our Established Churches.

"S. S. B." Athlone; "R. K. J." Sturford; and "M. E. F.," are thanked.

"A Working Man."—"Herschel's Astronomy."

"Frank Williams."—We do not know as to making barometers: see Mr. Glaisher's Instructions for making Meteorological Observations, published in the Report of the Registrar-General, for the Quarter ending June 30.

"E. W. M." near Broughton, Manchester.—See "Glaisher on the Use of the Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers," published by Taylor, Red Lion-court, for the manner of using, times of observation, and deduction of results, &c. The instruments may, probably, be obtained at Messrs. Ranchetti's, at Manchester. The other questions will be answered by addressing a letter to Mr. Glaisher, Blackheath.

"The Librarian."—The word scides means partisans, men fanatically attached to a person or a cause, hirelings who will go any lengths for a chief or a faction. A passage occurs to us in illustration: "Chalier et Laussel avaient rassemblé dans la nuit leurs séides, nommés un tribunal Révolutionnaire, préparé la guillotine," &c.—Lamartine's "History of the Girondins," chap. 19, vol. 7.

"P. L."—The phrase is quite correct; some changes are retrograde, prevent results, and impede progress. The omission was accidental.

"A Poor Friend," Petersham.—Whevell's "Elements of Mechanics." Apply to Ackermann, Strand.

"E. C." Bolton.—The Guarantee Society, 19, Birchin-lane.

"Heraldry."—The office of Herald's College is at Bennett's Hill, Doctors' Commons.

"A. H." Lector.—Mr. Brooke's address is at Mivart's Hotel, Brook-street.

"Talpa."—"Papyroplastics, or the Art of Modelling in Paper," published by Boosey, Old Broad-street.

"Henricus Savilius."—We do not understand the object of your letter.

"Tyro." Brighton.—There is no such book as our Correspondent requires. Bloxam has published "The Principles of Gothic Architecture."

"J. C." Walworth, should represent the neglect to the proper authorities.

"T. C."—Of any London pipe-maker.

"W. W."—We cannot advise you.

"F. W." Isle of Bute, and "W. J. K." Birmingham.—The "Guide to Photography," published by Mackenzie, Fleet-street.

"P. Q." Edinburgh.—In the reply last week, 1800 was a misprint for 1801.

"F. L."—We will endeavour, next week, to supply some particulars of Adam Venator.

## BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Burkell's Views of Bolton Abbey.—The Drawing-Room Table-Book; by Mrs. S. C. Hall.—Stories from Froissart.—Oath of Allegiance; 2 Vols.—A Plot and a Peasage.—Pictorial Book of Ballads.—Comic Almanack.—Natural History of Tuft Hunters.—A Guide to the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Protestantism in Italy.—Music.—A Gent is not a Gentleman."

CHRISTMAS NUMBER  
OF THE

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In consequence of Christmas Day falling, this year, on Saturday, our Journal for the week will be published on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24;

And will contain a variety of

NOVEL AND PICTURESQUE ENGRAVINGS,  
ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SEASON:

Designed by WILLIAM HARVEY, KENNY MEADOWS, &c.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1847.

The Government measure for the protection of life in Ireland was introduced on Monday evening; the case made out by the Secretary of State was, unhappily, but too strong, and the measure itself being milder than could be anticipated, the opposition was, as it is to be

hoped the peasant assassins will be, disarmed. There can be no effectual resistance to a bill that does not trench on the Constitution, and contains the smallest amount of coercion an Executive in such circumstances could well ask for. The majority is decisive; all parties combine to stop bloodshed, and Mr. John O'Connell, so far from dying on the floor of the House, lived through the night, and gave the bill his qualified support in terms which the more fiery Feargus O'Connor could describe as adulation of the Ministry! Thus supported by all, and resisted by none, the Government measure will soon be the law of the land.

And, yet, while giving full consent to it, everybody feels that it is unsafe to trust to the bill for any permanent result; it may be the means of preventing some dreadful evils, but lasting good none expect from it; it is an expedient, not a policy; the saddening fact ever presenting itself that previous Coercion Bills have left behind the same work to be done over again. There has scarcely been a Secretary of State for the last forty years who has not had to deliver an address similar in all respects to the speech of Sir George Grey on Monday night. The names and dates only are altered; the bloody facts are all of the same dread family, proving that there are whole districts in Ireland where

One spirit of the first-born Cain  
Pervades all bosoms;

and that the spirit has never been eradicated by this kind of legislation. Sir Robert Peel has twice in his career resorted to it; the Grey Ministry passed one of the most stringent Coercive Acts ever known; further back, they recur in Parliamentary history with shocking regularity. They are effectual for a time, but they always leave an impression behind that something else and something different is needed. Even in themselves, they are likely to be relied on for more than they can effect; while the souls of men are perverted to the mood of the savage, it is useless to deprive them of arms; it is the temper of the people that is to be dreaded; if that is exasperated to the pitch of bloodshed, the physical means of destroying life are countless, and can never be guarded against by any law whatever. We are vulnerable to the simplest instruments of violence. The very first murder on record was committed before any weapon was forged; and there is everywhere a terrible facility in finding the means of homicide. The Poet graphically tells us how little suffices for the murderer's purpose.

Two sudden blows with a ragged stick,  
And one with a heavy stone;  
One hurried gash with a hasty knife,  
And then the deed was done;  
There was nothing lying at my foot  
But lifeless flesh and bone.

Supposing an Arms Act carried out in Ireland, with the utmost success of which such a law is capable; suppose all the fire-arms and warlike weapons exclusively in the hands of those who would never use them in crime; it still leaves to the semi-savage peasant the arms of the barbarian—clubs and stones. In fact, it is impossible to deprive men of the means of offence and destruction; the very implements of husbandry the peasant uses in his daily toil are among the most formidable of weapons. Some of the most frightful murders in Ireland have been committed with the spade. In the Rebellion of 1745, the weapon most dreaded by the English soldiers was the scythe of the Highlanders fixed on a pole. It may even be doubted whether fire-arms are really among the weapons most to be dreaded. Attempts at murder more frequently fail with them than with weapons of another class, that can be better concealed, and give less alarm; of this fact, Louis Philippe is a living proof. The stiletto of Italy and Spain is more deadly than the musket.

There may be something repulsive to the feelings in thus coolly calculating the relative properties of weapons; but, when a law is about to be relied on, in which the possession of arms is made a crime, in order to secure protection to those whose lives are endangered, it is absolutely necessary to analyse the subject thoroughly. There is a peril in trusting too much to legislation, which is nowhere so great as in Ireland, where all classes seem to expect the Government can do everything. From the appeals made to it, it would appear as if the general notion of a Government was that of some mysterious omnipotent body, which has only to will and to act, and all evils would cease. In reality, a Government is as weak as the society it rules: for physical ends, it can act on the instant; but, for moral changes, it, like society, must wait. There is no human legislation that can give Tipperary the peace and prosperity of Kent. A remote approach to it will only be the work of time and circumstances. To coerce the criminal is the first step, but it is the least; the difficulty is so to change the social state that fosters crime, that violence shall be the exception, not the rule; that the assassin shall find every man's hand against him; that he shall be hunted down without mercy, instead of meeting protection. Far other measures than Arms Acts are required for this; and what we dread is seeing legislation stop short at this first stage, as it has so often done before. But the sense of peril to the State is uniting the efforts of parties long opposed to each other; and we have great hopes the Government will not be content with restoring something like quiet and security, but that they will try and turn them to advantage.

## THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week, till Wednesday, was dull; the sky had been, for the most part, clouded, and rain had frequently fallen; the air had been in gentle motion, and nearly saturated with moisture; on Wednesday and Thursday, the weather was fine.

The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, the sky was generally covered with cirrostratus and scud throughout the day; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature of the day was 49°; and that for the week ending this day was 41½°. Friday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, and rain was falling during the greater part of the day; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and afterwards N.N.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 42°. Saturday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, and rain was falling till the evening; the air was in a calm state, and the average temperature for the day was 44½°. Sunday, the sky was covered with cirrostratus all day, and rain was falling frequently till the evening; the direction of the wind was W., but light, and the average temperature of the day was 45°. Monday, the sky was frequently partially covered by cloud; at times it was clear, and it was cloudless during the evening; the direction of the wind was W., the day was fine, and its average temperature was 42½°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast all day, and rain was falling frequently; the average temperature for the day was 49½°. Wednesday, December 1, the sky was, for the most part, cloudless throughout the day; the direction of the wind was W., and the average temperature for the day was 46°. Thursday, the sky, during the morning, was partially clear, and it was mostly covered by cloud after noon; the direction of the wind was W.: the average temperature for the day was 40°, and that for the week ending this day was 44½°.

The extreme thermometer readings for each day were:—

Thursday, Nov. 25,	the highest during the day was 54 deg.,	and the lowest was 44 deg.
Friday, Nov. 26	45	39
Saturday, Nov. 27	49½	39
Sunday, Nov. 28	49	41½
Monday, Nov. 29	50	35
Tuesday, Nov. 30	56	43
Wednesday, Dec. 1	54	38
Thursday, Dec. 2	50	31

The average temperature of the air for the month of November was 56°, being about 3° in excess above its usual value.

The average temperature of Evaporation for November was 44° 7.

The average temperature of the Dew Point for November was 43° 0.

The average daily range of temperature for November was 11° 6.

The average amount of water suspended in the atmosphere, in the invisible shape of vapour, was such that if all had been precipitated at one time, water to the depth of four inches would have been produced; and this water balanced a column of mercury to the height of 0.294 inch, and was so spread that there were 3 gr. 4 in a cubic foot of air. The degree of humidity of the atmosphere for November was 90, where complete saturation would be represented by 100.

Rain to the depth of 1½ inch has fallen during November.

Blackheath, Friday, December 3, 1847.

J. G.

## POSTSCRIPT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, took his seat upon the Woolsack at five o'clock.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the nomination of the following Committee to consider the commercial distress:—The Duke of Richmond, Earl Grey, Earl of Auckland, Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Ashburton, Lord Brougham, Earl of Ellenborough, Earl St. Germans, Lord Glenelg, Lord Beaumont, Earl Granville, Lord Ardrossan, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Wharfedale, Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Stanley, Lord Monteagle, Lord Campbell, and the Marquis of Lansdowne.—Agreed to.

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.—On the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE, a return was ordered of the number of outrages committed in Ireland between the month of May, 1845, and Nov. 1845.

IRISH COERCION BILL.—The Duke of RICHMOND moved for a return of the number of persons tried under the Insurrection Act, passed on the 3d April, 1833.—Agreed to.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE ADMISSION OF JEWS.—Sir R. H. INGLIS presented two petitions, one of which was from Whitney, Oxfordshire, against the admission of Jews into Parliament.

ARRESTING MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—An Hon. MEMBER presented a petition from Great Yarmouth against Members of Parliament being allowed to claim the privilege of freedom from arrest in civil cases.

IRELAND.—Mr. SCHOLEFIELD presented a petition from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, against coercive measures, and praying the House to pass a bill to place the relations of landlords and tenants upon a better footing than heretofore, and to pass a bill to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates.

LIABILITY OF TENANTS TO PAY RATES.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice of his intention to bring forward a bill to relieve the tenants in Ireland from liability to pay their landlords' rates, and to make provision otherwise.

CHANCERY BILLS OF COSTS.—Mr. GEORGE HAMILTON moved for a return of the number of untaxed bills of costs handed over by the Masters in Chancery to the taxing master appointed under the Act 8 and 9 Vic., c. 115, in Ireland, since the 3rd day of July, 1846; also a return of the number of bills of costs (omitting costs of passing receivers' accounts) lodged in the office of such taxing master, since the 3rd day of July, 1846, and the number now remaining therein, under taxation or untaxed; also a return of the average length of time intervening between the issuing of a summons to tax a bill of costs in the said office, and the commencement of its taxation, so far as such average can be conveniently ascertained, and the cause of the delay, if any, in commencing such taxation, and of the amount of Chancery fund duty paid on the costs which have been certified.—Agreed to.

RAILWAY BILLS.—On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the House then went into Committee on this measure; and the several clauses, after a short discussion, having been agreed to, the House resumed.

## COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The Marquis of GRANBY resumed the adjourned debate, contending that the monetary system established under the Bank Charter Act of 1844 was destructive to the best interests both of this country and the colonies, and demanded immediate amendment.

Mr. F. T. BARING approved of the course that had been taken by the Government in addressing the letter of the 25th of October to the Bank Authorities. He lamented that the necessity for such a course should arise; but there remained no alternative between a violation of the act or a strict adherence to it, accompanied by a state of danger and difficulty which required more rashness than courage to leave untouched.

A somewhat lengthened discussion followed, in which the oft-repeated arguments for and against Sir R. Peel's Banking Act of 1844 were again reiterated, and the House adjourned.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—On the 1st of December, the Emperor of Russia completed the twenty-second year of his reign; in three years, therefore, he will have arrived at an epoch which has not been attained by any of the Czars before him. A fundamental law exists in Russia, which dates before the time of Peter the Great, and by which the Emperor of Russia cannot reign more than twenty-five years. After this period he is obliged to abdicate in favour of the heir presumptive of the Imperial Crown; or, if he wants to maintain himself on the throne, he does so at the risk of braving all the aristocracy of Russia, and of being stabbed or strangled in his own palace.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Clapham, Tooting, Mitcham, Wandsworth, Putney, and places adjacent, was held in the large hall of the Rising Sun, Lower Tooting, to consider the claims of the British Anti-State Church Association, for the liberation of religion from all State interference. The attendance was very large, many influential inhabitants of the above-named districts being present. Josiah Conder, Esq., presided; and the Rev. J. Burnett, of Camberwell, and Mr. Carvell Williams, attended as a deputation from the society to explain its objects and its scheme of organization. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted in furtherance of the objects of the meeting, which then separated.

THE ROBBERY OF DR. BOWRING.—Upon the assembling of the magistrates of the Petty Sessions, held in the Town-Hall, Cardiff, on Tuesday, it was stated to their worship that a great portion of the property, consisting chiefly of notes and gold, which had been taken from the person of Dr. Bowring, M.P., in the late highway robbery near Brecon, on the 30th Oct. last, had been traced, and four persons taken into custody. Upon being placed in the dock, the prisoners severely gave their names as Evan Evans, Richard Thomas, William Llewellyn, and Ann Llewellyn, his wife. From the evidence, it appeared that two of the prisoners, Evans and Thomas, were on Thursday last drinking at the Union public-house, and in the course of the evening they changed several £5 notes, a circumstance which induced suspicion on the part of the landlord, who gave information to the police. The Bench asked the prisoner Evans how he accounted for the possession of the notes and money, to which he replied that he found a number of £5 notes the day after the robbery, which he returned to Dr. Bowring, who gave him six £5 notes for his trouble. The other prisoners denied all knowledge, and the Bench remanded them for the attendance of Dr. Bowring.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE CITY ARMS TAVERN, HAMMERSMITH.—On Thursday morning, shortly before two o'clock, a fire, involving a serious destruction of property, and it is feared fatal consequences to one of the inmates, broke out upon the extensive range of premises known as the City Arms Tavern, situate at the water-side, near Hammersmith-bridge. After considerable trouble the residents were made sensible of the danger to which they were exposed, and with the exception of Mr. Beaumont, junior, and another man, they escaped without receiving any personal injury. The other two, however, on getting on to the staircase were nearly overpowered by the intense heat, and seeing that all escape by the regular means was cut off, they re-entered their bed-rooms on the second floor, and having opened their windows, Mr. Beaumont's son jumped out, receiving a severe cut on the right foot. The other poor fellow, in jumping from the window, fell with fearful violence on his head, and was picked up in an insensible state; it is doubtful whether he will ever recover. The firemen were unable to get the mastery over the destructive element before the building was burned down.

The Silgo election inquiry has ended in the acquittal of the Mayor, the Lord-Lieutenant stating, in giving his decision through the Under Secretary, "that, although it is to be regretted that measures were not taken, by stationing a protective force in the more immediate vicinity of the hustings, for preventing the disgraceful scene which took place on the occasion you refer to, at the same time his Excellency considers the charge of determined partisanship against the Mayor, or that his conduct was partial and corrupt, is not borne out by the evidence."

MR. JEREMIAH DUNNE is to be the new Lord Mayor of Dublin; he was unanimously elected on Wednesday.

STATE OF IRELAND.—Another murder on the Great Southern and Western line of railway has occurred, not far from the scene of the former, the victim, too, being of the same class. The murdered man was named John Rourke, "a ganger." He was killed on the 23rd ult., near Templemore. His brains were beaten out on the line, by two men, who assailed him with stones. He has left a wife and two young children.—Another case, which is likely to result in murder, was perpetrated near Berrisokane, and is the murder positively stated in the Evening Post. The victim is, however, not yet dead. It is said that a sharp stone was embedded in his skull. The unfortunate man was proceeding home in company with three others, when a dispute arose, and they assailed him together. The three are in custody. Four men have been arrested and lodged in gaol for the murder of Mr. Anthony Burke, near Berrisokane, Tipperary, four years since. This atrocious act created great sensation at the time. Timothy Hogan, a notorious outlaw, and three of his gang, are also in custody. This looks like a symptom of the break-up of these small confederations. Mr. Bailey is going on favourably.—Mayo, which has not fortunately been stained with blood, would seem preparing for mischief. One hundred pounds of powder have been stolen from stores belonging to the Board of Works at Kilmain.—The Cavan Board of Guardians has been dissolved.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## SWITZERLAND.

The war in Switzerland is virtually at an end. Letters from Lausanne of the 29th ult. state that on the previous day the Canton of Valais had capitulated, and that on the morning of the 29th the Federal troops entered the territory and took possession of the Canton without opposition. All the foreign volunteers who served in the army of the Sonderbund, and who did not quit the country, have been imprisoned. Amongst them are Count Schweitzer, of Nassau; M. Saint Denis, a Frenchman; and M. Gerleider, of Berne. More than 10,000 troops now occupy Lucerne, and General Dufour has established his headquarters in that city.

In the sitting of the Swiss Diet of the 27th ult., the President communicated to the assembly the decree of the King of Prussia, dated the 19th, approving of the decision of the authorities of Neuchâtel for a neutrality in the civil war of Switzerland, and declaring his will that the neutrality should be continued.

General Dufour, in a despatch of the 27th ult., informed the Vorort that the President of the last Grand Council had handed to him in the morning a letter signed by Messrs. Siegwart Muller and Bernard Meyer, dated Aargau, in the Canton of Uri, the 26th of November, offering to deliver up to him the keys of the Federal military chest, and of the state chest, which were then lying at his disposal in the town of Aargau. The General had refused to accept those keys until the formation of a definitive and responsible Government at Lucerne.

The Municipal Council of Lucerne has been declared the Provisional Government of the Canton; convents are suppressed, and their property applied to de-



fray the expenses of the war, and to other public objects; the Jesuits have been expelled, the founders of the Sonderbund and those who invited the return of the Jesuits, punished, and to all others an amnesty is declared. A new Grand Council was to be elected, invested with the functions of a constituent assembly.

**TURKEY.**  
The last accounts from Albania corroborate former reports of the almost complete submission or subjection of the insurgents.

**RUSSIA.**  
The Prince of Joinville arrived in Paris on Wednesday, from the Mediterranean, having relinquished the command of the Mediterranean fleet, in consequence of bad health. He has, for some time past, suffered severely from liver complaint; and it is said that his health is so much broken, that he will not be able to go any more to sea.

**RUSSIA.**  
The *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 18th ult., publishes an imperial ukase for contracting abroad a loan of fourteen millions of silver rubles, for the works of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad in 1848. The same journal adds that this loan is to be at 4 per cent, and the Russian Minister of Finance has judged it advisable to take eight millions of the above loan for the account of the "Caisse des billets de credit de l'Etat," as the heavy expense attendant on the purchase abroad of foreign funds will be thus avoided. Consequently, the sum to be realised for the said plan will be in reality only six millions of silver rubles.

**AMERICA.**  
Advices of a still later date than those already published have arrived by the packet-ship *Fidelia*, Captain Yeaton, which entered the Mersey on Thursday, after a rapid passage of fifteen days. The *Fidelia* has brought £62,000 in specie.

Mexican dates, four days later, had been received in New York. The statement that the American Commissioner, Mr. Trist, had again invited the Mexican Government to new conferences, is reiterated, but it was not known what policy the Mexicans intended to pursue. Santa Anna was at Tepusachan, and is reported to have had only a few hundred soldiers with him; and even this force mutilated for pay, and left him with only fifty men. He then moved on to Ouzalea to meet his wife. Col. Childs had joined Gen. Scott. Gen. Lane and his command were still at Puebla, where all was quiet.

Lima papers to the 10th of September had been received in New York. The *New York Herald* says the feeling in Peru against European intervention on the South American continent was very strong indeed, and the course of General Rosas in the affair of La Plata is highly applauded. Affairs between Bolivia and Peru were in the same unsettled state as at the date of the last advices.

The *Washington* steam-ship, from New York, arrived at Southampton yesterday; but, as the papers had not reached London when we went to press, we are not in possession of the intelligence she brings.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

### THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

**SUNDAY.**—The Queen and Prince Albert walked this morning in the pleasure grounds. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, went, in the forenoon, to the sea-beach, and took their usual airings. Sir James Clark arrived on Saturday, on a visit.

**MONDAY.**—Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the younger branches of the Royal Family, took their accustomed exercise to-day in the grounds and on the sea-beach.

**WEDNESDAY.**—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the morning, according to their custom, in the pleasure grounds and plantations. The unfavourable state of the weather, on Tuesday afternoon, prevented her Majesty and her Royal Consort taking an airing. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, went to the beach in the forenoon, and rode on their ponies.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service on Sunday morning, in the church of St. John the Baptist, Windsor. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Isaac Gossett, Vicar of New Windsor and Rector of Datchet. Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper were in attendance on her Royal Highness.

**BIRTHDAY OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE.**—Saturday was the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Frederic of Hesse, arrived in town from their residence at Kew. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester gave a dinner in celebration of the auspicious event at her residence, Gloucester House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge (attended by Baroness Hammerstein and Mr. Edmund Milmay), her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, his Serene Highness Prince Frederic of Hesse, and a select circle.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**THE NORTH MAIL.**—On and after the 22nd December, advantage is to be taken by the Post-office authorities of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway, now opened as far as Lindores, for the despatch of letters and all papers to the north of the Firth of Forth. The mails are to be despatched from the General Post-office, Edinburgh, at eight o'clock morning and evening.

**TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF NETLEY PLACE BY FIRE.**—This fine mansion, formerly the seat of Edmund Shallet Lomax, Esq., now the property of J. Frazer, Esq., who married a daughter of the late proprietor, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Wednesday the 24th ult. Soon after the alarm was given, a man rode to Guildford for the assistance of an engine, but was unsuccessful in obtaining one. An engine was despatched at noon, at the request of another messenger, but too late to be of any service. The interior of the house had undergone great improvement, and was decorated at a vast expense, about £3000; and the house itself was in the entire care of Mr. Cubitt's men, and not a servant was left in it.

The death of the Vicar of Ashford, the Rev. Thomas Wood, took place very suddenly on Tuesday evening. He had been suffering from a cold for several days, which had a great effect upon him, as he was at a very advanced age. A friend taking tea with him suddenly perceived a great difference in him, and in the course of five minutes he had ceased to exist. The rev. gentleman was formerly tutor of the present Earl of Romney, and was presented to the living by the late Earl.

**Huddersfield Church.**—An eye-witness states that at a recent funeral in the parish church of Huddersfield, in order to dig the grave in which the corpse was to be interred, no fewer than seven coffins were cut through for that purpose.

**FORCED RESIGNATION.**—The Rev. W. F. Wilkinson has tendered his resignation of the office of Theological Tutor at the Cheltenham College, in consequence of the Board of Directors having passed a vote of censure for his proposing a vote of thanks to George Dawson, Esq., at the close of the delivery of the lectures of that gentleman at the Literary and Philosophical Institution.

An extraordinary communication was received from London, by the Mayor of Oxford, on Tuesday morning, and by him has been submitted to the members of the Town Council, who were met in committee for a public object. The communication in question was signed by a leading Tractarian, inviting the Mayor to promote an address from the City Council against the elevation of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford. A copy of the proposed address was sent, but it was a great miscalculation to send such papers to Oxford, where Dr. Hampden is known, and where the cause of the enmity of the Tractarian party to the Regius Professor is also known. The universal feeling in Oxford city is that of respect and affection for Dr. Hampden.

**THE LATE TURN-OUT AT ASHTON.**—This strike may now be said to be ended, as the greater portion of the hands have returned to work at the abatement, but they are only working short time; some are working but seven and eight hours per day. Subscriptions have been made amounting to a considerable sum; last week it reached £100.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—Westgate Common Colliery, near Wakefield, and its two shafts, thirty yards deep, suddenly filled with water on Wednesday morning, and twenty colliers at work narrowly escaped with their lives. Several months are expected to elapse before the water can be removed, and the pit placed in working order.

The examination of Thomas Cann, for robbery, with intent to murder the Superintendent of Police, at Weston-super-Mare, was closed on Friday last. Cann, who was a journeyman smith, had, some time ago, been suspected of stealing an iron pot from a sale-room; and, having imagined that the Superintendent had originated the accusation, he long owed him a grudge. Accordingly, when the officer recently attempted to eject him from a house in which he had been disorderly, Cann drew a clasp-knife, and stabbed him twice in the breast, near the heart, and then ran away. He was fully committed to Shepton Mallet gaol, to take his trial for the capital offence.

A beautiful new Claret Jug, and a variety of other productions, have just been manufactured at Messrs. Copeland and Garrett's Works, in Staffordshire, each marking the great improvements introduced in this department of our manufactures.

**ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.**—The vessel *Chilian*, arrived in the docks from Iquique and Arica, has brought from the latter place thirty-five bars, one seron, and three other packages of specie, in addition to a general cargo consigned to several of the leading houses in the metropolis. The vessel *Phoebe*, arrived in the docks from Port Adelaide, South Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope, has also brought from the former place several boxes and other packages of specie, consigned to a mercantile house and one of the Colonial banks respectively.

**MONDAY** last was celebrated by the Polish refugees in London, being the 17th anniversary of the revolution. Divine service was performed at the Belgian Chapel, and a public meeting held at Sussex Chambers, St. James's.

**DISCOVERY OF MURAL PAINTINGS.**—At the meeting of the British Archaeological Association, on Friday evening se'night, it was announced that Mr. F. Baigent, one of the members, had brought to light, from beneath the whitewash on the eastern wall of Silkestead's Chapel, in Winchester Cathedral, a well-executed group of figures, representing the Saviour calling to him St. Peter on the sea. The face of the Saviour has been, at some former period, intentionally chipped out; but the other portions of the painting are pretty perfect, and exhibit in parts considerable artistic skill, particularly in the drapery. The group is surmounted by an elegant canopy, from which Mr. Baigent has not yet removed the whitewash.

**ST. GILES'S ROOKERY.**—Saturday the occupiers of the only remaining part of the notorious St. Giles's Rookery, called Church-lane, received notice to quit their rooms, &c.; the whole of the houses coming down forthwith for the opening of the new street from St. Giles's Church to New Oxford-street.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**ROYAL SOCIETY.**—The anniversary meeting was held on Tuesday; the Marquis of Northampton, President, delivered his annual address from the chair, giving an outline of the progress of science during the last twelve months, to which was appended biographical notices of the most eminent deceased Fellows. The medals were then awarded as follows:—The Copley medal, to Sir John Frederick William Herschel, Baronet, for his work, entitled "Results of Astronomical Observations made at the Cape of Good Hope;" one of the Royal medals to W. R. Grove, Esq., for his papers published in the "Philosophical Transactions;" "On the Gas Voltaic Battery;" "On certain Phenomena of Voltaic Ignition;" and "On the Decomposition of Water into its constituent elements by Heat;" and the second Royal medal to Professor Fowkes, for his papers published in the "Philosophical Transactions," "On the Artificial Formation of a Vegeto-Alkali;" and "On Benzoline."

**KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.**—By a return given at a meeting of the Committee of Management of the above excellent charity, it appears that since the month of January, 1847, upwards of 15,000 patients participated in the benefits of the out-door treatment, while during the same period the resident patients numbered 1121, being a very considerable excess over those of any year since the establishment of the hospital.

**ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.**—On Wednesday evening a court of governors of the above society was held in the board-room of the institution, in Gray's-inn-road, for the transaction of general business; Dr. Rice, D.D., in the chair. The report stated that during the past quarter 5337 destitute sick persons had been relieved. During the past week no fewer than 1888 patients had applied, being an unparalleled number in the history of the charity since its institution in 1828. This hospital is entirely free, poverty and disease being the only requisites for admission.

**THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.**—On Tuesday, being St. Andrew's Day, the annual Court of the Governors of the Scottish Hospital was held at the hall of the Corporation, Crane-court, Fleet-street, to receive the report for the past year. The Chisholm in the chair. Major Adair, the Secretary, having stated the amount distributed in relief during the last two months to have been £245 14s. 8d., produced the annual report of receipts and expenditure. The total income was £3442 6s. 9d., which included £639 6s. donations; £175 18s. 3d., one-third of the proceeds of the Caledonian Ball; annual contributions, £467 16s., &c. After discharging all necessary expenses, among which was the sum of £2683 12s. in relief, there remained a balance in hand of £196 6s. 6d. Of the sum given in relief, 4973 persons had been recipients, some of whom were allowed £10 and some £8 annuities. The Corporation property amounted to £34,400 3 per cents. and £5100 Old South Sea Stock. The report was received and adopted. The Chairman then stated, that, in consequence of the resignation of the Presidency by the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Montrose had consented to accept the office. His Grace was accordingly elected.

**PARISH OF ST. PANCRAZ.—THE ABOLITION OF TOLL-BARS.**—At a very numerous meeting of the vestry of Saint Pancras, held on Wednesday, in the new vestry-rooms, adjoining the workhouse, King's-road, Camden-town, Mr. R. Goodwin in the chair, Mr. Churchwarden Howarth brought forward a motion with respect to the agitation now going on throughout that extensive district for the abolition of toll-bars. He said that two miles of old turnpike-road which had been thrown upon the parish, had cost nearly £4000, and if the agitation out of doors succeeded in getting rid of the turnpikes from the other six miles, and throwing that amount of road upon the parish, the result would be a cost of £4000 or £5000 per year, and thus there would be imposed at least an additional rate of 2d. in the pound. Mr. Howarth moved the following resolutions, which were unanimously carried:—"That the transfer of the repairs of the public turnpike-roads of the kingdom from the public at large to the inhabitants of the parishes through which they happen to pass would impose a most onerous and unjust burden upon those particular parishes, to the entire relief of the inhabitants of all other parishes equally benefited by and interested in the maintenance of such roads; and that, in the event of levying tolls for the repairs of such roads being abolished, the burden of maintaining such roads should be borne either by the inhabitants of counties, or the entire kingdom. That this vestry pledges itself to oppose any scheme for charging the parishioners of St. Pancras with the repairs of any portion of the turnpike-roads passing through this parish." The vestry then elected two persons to act as summoning officers to the Coroner.

**DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—A meeting of the committee and supporters of the above society, was held at their offices in Sackville-street on Wednesday afternoon. The report stated that the society had only been formed last year, and that the progress made was of a most gratifying description, there being at present upwards of 1600 members, and £1500 invested, together with a balance in the hands of the bankers of above £100. The objects of the society are to provide annual pensions from £15 to £25 per annum for aged and infirm members, and to grant temporary relief in cases of peculiar distress.

**ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR OF THE CITY.**—The Annual Meeting was held in the course of the week, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill. The Lord Mayor presided. The Secretary read the report of the Committee. During that period, 27,958 cwts. of coals had been delivered, at the rate of 6d. for every 112 lbs. The amount of coal distributed exceeded that of the previous year by 115 tons, and that of the year 1846 by 389 tons. Having commenced with only £7 6s. 2d. in hand, and having been under the necessity of incurring a considerable increase of expenditure, in order to avoid closing the kitchen at a period which the friends of the poor would have deemed exceedingly inopportune, the Committee had incurred a debt of £171, and this notwithstanding the aid of the Corporation to the extent of £200. They trusted, however, to the public to furnish means to enable them to liquidate the claims upon them. The receipts for the past year, including £300 which had been borrowed, amounted to £2261 9s. 8d., out of which a cash balance remained of £17 10s. 8d. Of the amount of the loan, £200 had been repaid, and the remainder, with some other matters, made the present debt £171. The report was adopted on the motion of Mr. Alderman Wilson.

**A CABINET COUNCIL** was held at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at Lansdowne-house. The Ministers present were, Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Sir John Lubbock, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Lord Campbell, Viscount Morpeth, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. The Council broke up shortly before six o'clock.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.**—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma of the College, were admitted members at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on the 26th ult., viz.:—Messrs. Robert Dowell, Redcar, Yorkshire; Henry William Hayward Richardson, Chilmark, Wiltshire; Michael Thomas Mason, Newington, Surrey; Thomas Henry Mitchell, Kingston, Herefordshire; Joseph Marshall, Upwell, Norfolk; Edward Stride, Sheerness; George Fletcher Banks, Shemston, Worcestershire; John Robinson, Carlisle; and Thomas Smith, Whately, Oxfordshire. At the same meeting of the Court, Mr. Philip Porter passed his examination for naval surgeon.

**COURT OF LIQUENTANCY OF THE CITY OF LONDON.**—The Commission for holding a Court of Liquentancy, and a list of her Majesty's Commissioners of Liquentancy of the City of London, have been just issued to the Commission. At the conclusion of the last mayoralty, the Commissioners assembled in the Council-Chamber, for the purpose of being sworn in. The new Commission, which revokes all former Commissions, states (and the statement throws some light upon by-gone times) that the Commissioners have been appointed for suppressing all insurrections and rebellions, and repelling all invasions, which may happen within the City of London and its liberties, and all privileged places within the limits and precincts of the same, as they may happen, according as they from time to time receive directions from her Majesty. And that the Commissioners are to have full power and authority to call together the London militia, at such times, and to arm and array them, and form them into companies, troops, and regiments; and in case of insurrection, rebellion, or invasion, lead and conduct them for the quelling of the same. Sir C. S. Hunter is the Colonel of the Court, of which there are two hundred and thirty members, according to the new Commission.

**RESIGNATION OF HIS GOWN BY ALDERMAN T. WOOD.**—It was signified on Saturday to the Committee of Aldermen sitting at Guildhall, that Alderman Thomas Wood intended to resign his gown; and a Court of Aldermen were summoned to receive his resignation. A great deal of sympathy is felt for Mr. Wood, in consequence of the death of his most amiable and respected wife, and the pecuniary difficulties in which he is unfortunately involved.

**RETURN OF MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, M.P. FOR MACCLESFIELD.—DINNER.**—The countrymen and fellow-parishioners of this hon. gentleman, who is a native of the principality of Wales, and who has for some years past been an active member of the Marylebone Vestry, celebrated his election, on Wednesday, by a banquet at the London Tavern. About 150 of the electors of the borough of Marylebone and of the county of Middlesex were present. The chair was filled by Sir B. Hall, Bart., M.P., who was supported by Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., R. Bernal Osborne, Esq., M.P., G. Thompson, Esq., M.P., &c. &c.

**TRANSCIENCE OF PAINTINGS.**—The preservation of the paintings on plaster, with which certain of the ceilings in the old rooms of the British Museum were decorated, being deemed impracticable or not desirable, they were given up to destruction, and were for the most part knocked to pieces. A modeller named Dowling, however, being anxious to save some of them, applied himself to transfer groups to canvass, chiefly from the library, and has succeeded admirably. With a paste composed of equal quantities of boiled oil, flour paste, and glue, he fastened a cloth to the whole surface of the painting proposed to be removed, and formed a framework in front, to support the painted plaster when loosened from the wall behind. He then cut away the timber work (in some cases brickwork) to which the plaster was attached, and, with scrapers, gradually removed the plaster from the back of the picture till the colour began to show, leaving a surface of about the thickness of a penny piece. With a similar paste to that first mentioned, the painting was fastened to canvass strained on a frame, and the picture being freed from the cloth on the face of it by the application of warm water, and afterwards cleaned with soap and water, the operation was complete.

**THE INFLUENZA.**—In London and its neighbourhood influenza greatly prevails. It has proved extensively fatal. The returns of the Registrar-General of Deaths, &c., for the week ending Nov. 27, show a great increase of mortality in the metropolis, in comparison to that of the corresponding season, which has averaged 1046 for the last five years. But there died in London and its vicinity, during the past week no fewer than 1677 individuals, or 631—about 60 per cent.—above the average. The table showing the causes of death exhibits the greatest increase of casualties from bronchitis and pneumonia, diseases closely allied to what is popularly termed influenza. It is rumoured that deaths have occurred in Greenwich Hospital during the last fortnight at the rate of twenty per diem, out of a total number of about 2000 pensioners.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### SIR JOHN MACPHERSON BRACKENBURY, KNIGHT.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON BRACKENBURY, Knt., who died on the 30th ultimo, in the 69th year of his age, was eldest son of the late Richard Brackenbury, Esq., of Awarbury, county Lincoln, by his marriage with Miss Janet Gunn, of Edinburgh, and descended immediately from Sir Robert Brackenbury, the famous Lieutenant of the Tower, temp. Richard the Third. The De Brackenburys were founded in England by Sir Perse de Brackenbury, one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror. Sir John, who served in early life in the Light Dragoons, filled the office of English Consul at Cadiz for many years, and received the honour of Knighthood from her Majesty on his retirement in 1845. He had previously, in 1830, been invested with the insignia of the Guelphic Order, and for a short period was Consul for the King of Hanover, for the province of Andalusia. The deceased Knight married, in 1801, Miss Nicholson, daughter of William Nicholson, Esq. He was elder brother of Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward Brackenbury, Knt., of Skendelby House, county Lincoln.

### THE HONOURABLE SAMUEL HAY.

This gentleman, a captain in the army, and Equerry to Queen Adelaide, died on the 25th ultimo, at Cliffe Hall, Wiltshire, in his forty-first year. He was the third son of William, fifteenth Earl of Erroll, by Alicia, his second wife, daughter of Samuel Eliot, Esq., of Angling, and grandson of James, Earl of Erroll, who officiated as Constable of Scotland, at the Coronation of George the Third, in 1761. During the ceremony it is related that his Lordship, neglecting, by accident, to pull off his cap when the King entered, apologised for the omission in the most respectful manner, but his Majesty entreated him to be covered, adding, "that he looked on his presence at the solemnity as a very particular honour."

Captain Hay, whose death we record, was born the 9th January, 1807; and married, in 1832, Louisa, only child of the Hon. Captain Duncombe Playdell Bouverie, R.N., by whom he leaves no issue. His eldest brother, James, Lord Hay, fell gallantly at Waterloo, and thus the succession to the honours opened to the next brother, William George, late Earl of Erroll.

### THE DOWAGER LADY DYKE.

Her Ladyship died on the 27th ultimo, at Devonshire-place, aged seventy-two. She was daughter of Robert Jenners, Esq., of Chislehurst, Kent, and widow of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Baronet, of Lullington Castle, by whom she had no less than thirteen children, the eldest being the present Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart.

## OPENING OF THE TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.

This line of railway, which was opened to the public on Wednesday is an important portion of the iron highway of communication; as it will shorten the time occupied in the journey between London and Liverpool, and all the great cities and towns in the North, nearly one hour.

The Trent Valley line runs from the North Western line, at Rugby, and passing Tamworth, Lichfield, &c., joins the North Western line again at Stafford; thus preventing the delay and inconveniences incident to shifting the carriages from one line of rail to another.

From Rugby, the line runs on an embankment, and crosses the river Avon on a viaduct, the arches of which are thirty feet span. This viaduct is the subject of one of our Illustrations; and we may here observe that there are other viaducts on the line, over the rivers Anker and Trent, and Bricklow Brook; and, in all, the arches are of the same span.

The station at Bulkington is a neat red brick erection, with stone dressings; that at Nuneaton is stone-fronted, and in architectural arrangement similar to that at Tamworth, the platform being paved with red, black, and yellow tiles. Indeed, the general character of the stations is much the same; the only difference being that the first-class stations are larger, and more elaborated in outline, than the smaller ones. The piquant Tudor or Elizabethan style has been adopted in all; and, perhaps, no style is so well adapted for buildings in which domestic requirements are to be studied. It likewise harmonises thoroughly with English scenery.

At Atherstone, the line crosses the old coach-road. This and the next station, Polesworth, are minor stations; and the next in due order is Tamworth, on nearing which place the fine old church is a noble object in the view; and the country round, being rather pretty, the effect is greatly increased.

The Tamworth Station is a very handsome and picturesque building, as the View we give of it, and which shows the frontage to the rail, will prove. Its gables, bay windows, clustered chimneys, and roofs enriched with tiles of quaint form, are all in excellent taste. The frontage of the building towards the rail extends to one hundred and thirty-five, and the platform to three hundred, feet. In this latter respect, all the first-class stations are alike.

As the Birmingham and Derby Railway crosses the Trent line at Tamworth, that portion of the station adjoining the Derby line is appropriated for its office, and may be recognised in our View from its being more lofty than the other portion of the building. The station is about three quarters of a mile distant from the town of Tamworth.

At Lichfield, where the magnificent and lofty spires of the cathedral arrest attention, the station is a small but neat erection of red brick. The works here are being enlarged, and at no very distant day will appear more important than they do at present.

Rugeley Station, which forms the subject of another of our Illustrations, stands in an open place, close to the old coach-road to Uttoxeter, and faces the town of Rugeley.

The old roadway passes under the line, which is on a lofty embankment. The station is of pleasing design, stone-fronted, and has all the variety of outline so essential to the true spirit of the Tudor style of architecture. The buildings to this station have about 125 feet frontage to the line.

The station at Colwich is situated near the church, and adjoining a beautifully wooded estate belonging to the Earl of Lichfield. In the grounds, the Railway Company have erected a stone bridge over a roadway, and the armorial bearings of the noble Earl form the decorations of it.

On nearing Stafford, the railway passes through a tunnel in Thugborough Park, seven hundred and seventy-nine yards in length. The north face of the tunnel, which is represented in one of our Views, is a very striking architectural composition. It consists of a noble archway, deeply moulded, flanked by two square towers, the whole surmounted by a battlemented parapet, resting on arched corbel-tables. The lofty trees, clothed with the richest foliage, rising from the elevated ground through which the tunnel is pierced, give a depth of tone and artistic effect to the whole scene, at once peculiarly imposing and beautiful, and form a remarkably fine feature in the scenery of the railway. Emerging from the tunnel, the town of Stafford is soon reached, where the line sweeps into the North Western again, as before mentioned.

The works throughout the Trent Valley line are of the most substantial character of construction, and reflect great credit on all engaged on them; and the architect of the stations, Mr. Livock, deserves much praise for the elegance and character of his designs.

To Mr. Watkins, the secretary of the line, our thanks are due for the assistance he has kindly given our Artist in our Illustrations.

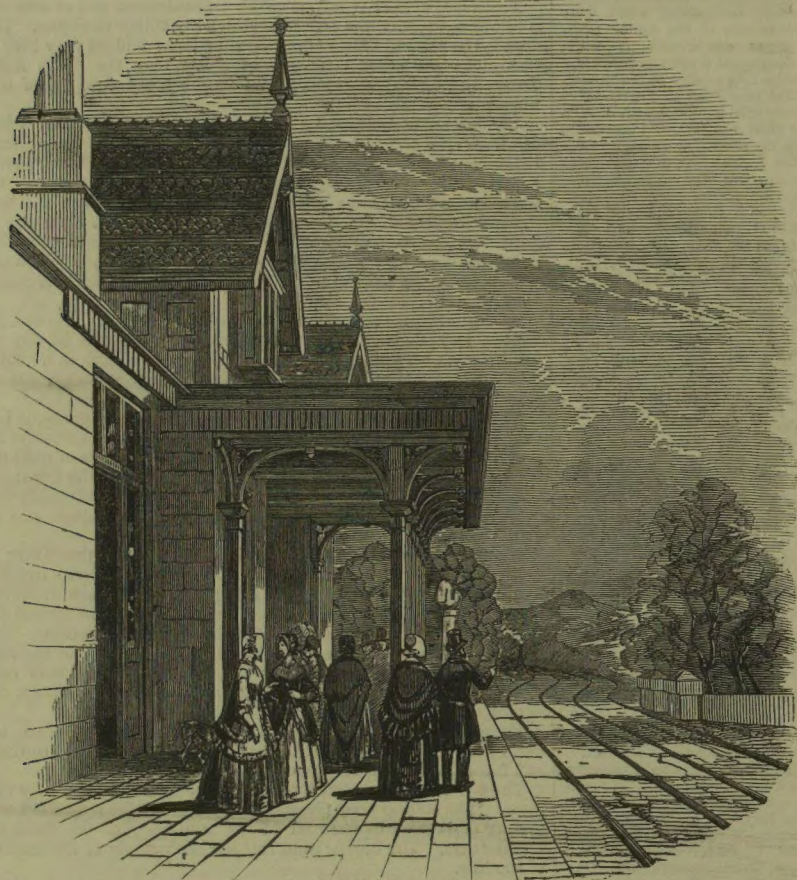
An occurrence, of considerable importance, in a national point of view, took place on Wednesday, when the mail and other trains between London, Liverpool, Manchester, and the north, were, in consequence of the completion of the through communication, placed upon the above Railway, instead of going round by Birmingham. This involved the alteration of clocks throughout the country: the plan resorted to was that of sending special messengers, each having a chronometer indicating true Greenwich time, to the several divisions of the London and North-Western and Midland systems, so that Greenwich and London time, in the course of the day, was communicated and established at every station on these lines, amounting to between 200 to 300, and affecting all the principal towns between London and Carlisle and London and York. The authorities of the Post-office have given official notification to the local postmaster at Liverpool to adjust the Post-office clock there in accordance with London time, and it is intended that the same shall be the case at Manchester. The Post-office mails are always regulated according to London, and not local, time; and the present alteration is found to be expedient, in consequence of the inconvenience asserted to arise from the fact of every separate town having its own time with reference to the longitude of the particular place E. or W. of Greenwich. The chief object of the proposed alteration is stated to be that of rendering the movements of the railway system more precise as to London time, and of enabling travellers from the East and from the West meeting at some common centre, each with a timepiece in his pocket, to be able to keep their appointments without first consulting the longitude of the town clock. When all the electric wires are complete, and the local clocks correctly set, there will be a simultaneous striking of hours throughout the country.



## THE TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.



VIADUCT OVER THE RIVER AVON BELOW NEWBOLD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE).



THE RUGELEY STATION.



THE TUNNEL IN SHUGBOROUGH-PARK.



THE TAMWORTH STATION.

NEWSPAPER  
LONDON  
PUBLISHED  
BY  
W. & A. GILBEY  
STATIONERS  
HALL  
LONDON  
E.C.4

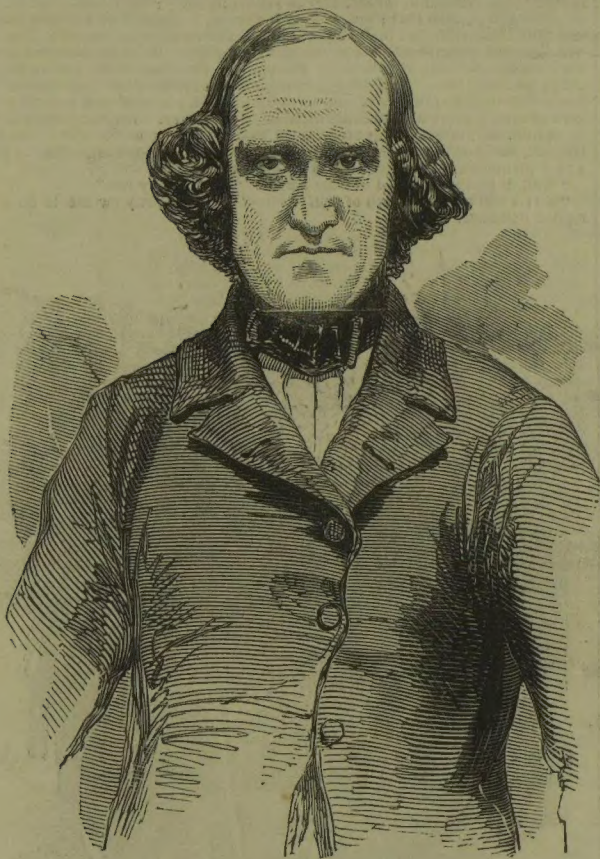


## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. III.

JAMES WILSON, M.P.

AMONG the many proofs of an eminently practical mind which Mr. Cobden has given in the course of his career, is a piece of sound advice he dropped in his last public address—"The secret of speaking well is never to talk except on a question you understand." This is a golden rule, which members of the House of Commons should take as their great guide on the noisy road of political life. It would save many hours of precious time, shorten the discussions, and much abbreviate that process, the object of which is to get at results. In another form, Mr. Cobden's maxim was laid down by a legislator of a time gone by, to whose name we have done the injustice of forgetting it: taxed for silence by somebody who knew his ability, he replied, "I only join the debate when it walks past my door."

The debate on Tuesday evening walked past Mr. Wilson's door, and he most promptly joined it, accompanied it for a considerable part of its journey, and rendered it very effectual assistance. In a word, the subject being Currency, Banking, and Trade, Mr. Wilson—well known as the editor of the *Economist*, and in all probability destined yet to be still better known as the member for Westbury—made one of the most effective speeches on the question the Legislature has ever heard. There is no assembly in the world where merit is so readily acknowledged, where it has so fair a chance of rising, as in the House of Commons. It is the fashion of a particular set of writers to throw doubt on the fact, and to paint the Lower House as an intolerant bear-garden, in which factions groan, cough, crow, and hoot down all those whose views may be opposed to theirs. From long experience of its discussions, we can bear witness that it is tolerant of ambitious dulness and conceited mediocrity even to a fault. The sufferings it will undergo from those who "bestow their tediousness" upon it in over measure are truly wonderful; it is only when its patience is utterly worn out, and its tolerance cruelly abused, that wearied nature overpowers courtesy, and audible expressions of dislike are heard. A dropping fire of "questions" and "ohs," is first audible, with intervals. But ignorance and vanity are equally deaf, the hint is not taken; on goes the drone, pouring out common places in "one weak, washy, everlasting flood," perfectly vapid with the absence of thought or fact, or even any novel combination of them. At last some platitude more dismal than its many predecessors, forces a groan from every body—at once. To a stranger we admit that the sound is startling enough; but he cannot fully comprehend the infliction that provoked it. Then the storm

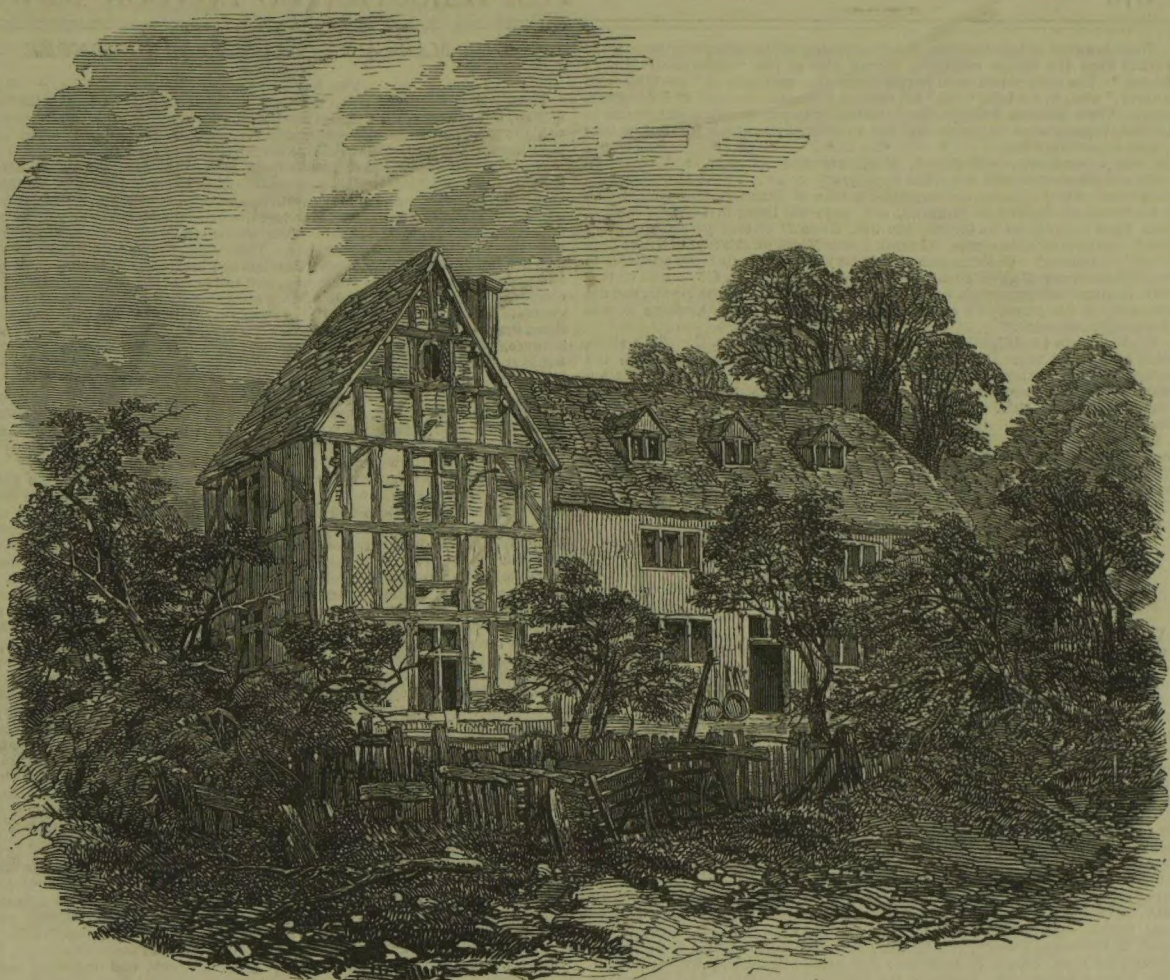


MR. JAMES WILSON, M.P. FOR WESTBURY

begins; the whole House throws off its allegiance of attention, to which every speaker has a right. Heads gather into knots of threes and fours; private conversation becomes delightfully unrestrained; through the hum of three hundred voices rises one, that of the portentous bore, happily seen by his gestures to be speaking rather than clearly heard. If he persists beyond this point, things get worse, for pertinacious feebleness becomes offensive and must be put down; it is this putting down that figures in the papers as "a scene," but really it is a wholesome severity and used only as a last resource.

The reverse of this is sometimes seen: a new man rises with some old members; by the custom of the House, he has precedence. There is silence, but not perfect, perhaps; much is not expected. A few sentences fall, and some approving "hears" arrest the indifferent; the House settles itself to listen;—good: the speaker knows his subject; nay, he knows it well: surprising! he is better master of it than the "right hon. gentleman on the Treasury Bench." The silence is now complete; the *débutant* has got the "ear of the House." He has real knowledge to impart, or he puts former information in a new point of view; he is heard to the end with animated, not merely passive, attention, and concludes amid cheering. He is appreciated forthwith, and with heartiness, too; the men opposed to him are as ready to do justice to his talent as those he joins; and the ready spirit in which this is done is a credit to the House of Commons.

We have sketched a successful first appearance generally; it is of course, modified by individual peculiarities, or mere personal gifts. The effect of extensive information may be lessened by an unhappy mode of imparting it; matter as good as Macaulay's may be spoiled by a style of delivery as disagreeable as Lord G. Bentinck's. But both in matter and manner, the first essay of Mr. Wilson in the House of Commons was highly favourable, and if he keeps to Mr. Cobden's precept, he will deepen the impression. To eloquence he can make no pretension, nor do we think his style adapted to a public assembly; he could hardly sway the passions. But for a select audience, on a special and practical question, that requires an extensive knowledge of facts, with lucid reasoning on, and deductions from them, Mr. Wilson is exactly suited. He speaks as he writes, clearly, and without effort to be fine; he wishes only to be intelligible and to convince. On the subjects to which he has devoted himself, Currency, Banking, and what is called political economy generally, he will be a valuable accession to the House. Indeed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has already shown that the course the Government has taken on the Railway question is founded on the arguments of the *Economist*. We cannot here go into an analysis of Mr. Wilson's long speech; but he deserves the thanks of society for, at its very commencement, destroying a fallacy with the repetition of which the public are daily wearied. The Birmingham theorists go about mourning, drinking the water of affliction, and unable to possess their souls in peace, because "the price of gold is fixed, by Act of Parliament, at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz." Walk, at any moment, into any meeting of the Anti-Gold-Law League, and as surely as Sir Robert Peel will ask, in his next speech, "What is a pound?" you will hear the speaker enquiring of the Crown and Anchor audience, "But why should gold, &c. &c. be fixed at £3 17s.



GEORGE'S FARM FORMERLY "THE SHIP," GRENDON UNDERWOOD, BUCKS.

10½d. an oz.?" A grain of common sense would tell them, for no other reason than because an ounce of gold cuts up, or coins, into that quantity, and no more or less, and will do so till the end of the world. We are convinced we are doing public service by re-producing Mr. Wilson's explanation of this difficulty, that is no difficulty at all:—

While many gentlemen admitted the necessity of fixing the standard of value, the necessity of the convertibility of notes into that standard, yet there were many who asked, "Why should we have a fixed price of gold?" That question was now commanding more notice in consequence of the great attention paid to commercial subjects, than, perhaps, any other connected with the currency. If it were attempted by the House to fix the price of gold or any other commodity, he could not conceive anything more absurd. The discussions which had taken place of late years were sufficient to show how futile were the attempts of Parliament either to fix the price of corn or regulate the price of any commercial object; and therefore when gentlemen asked, "Why fix the price of gold at £3 17s. 10½d.?" his answer was that Parliament did not fix the price of gold at all. (Hear, hear.) It simply determined that one ounce of gold should represent three sovereigns, and 17s. 10½d. towards a fourth sovereign. (Hear, hear.) Would any man attempt to fix the price of gold by saying one ounce shall be £3 17s. 10½d.? It might as well be said he could fix the price of a quarter of wheat by saying it shall invariably represent eight bushels.

Mr. Wilson, it need scarcely be said, is a strong advocate of convertibility, and that a paper currency should act precisely as if the circulation was wholly a metallic one. So far, he supports the Act of 1844; but thinks its framers fell into the great error of confounding circulation with capital, and currency with bullion.

Mr. Wilson is of Scotch descent; he is the son of W. Wilson, Esq., of Hawick House, Roxburghshire. He has been engaged in trade in the metropolis, but has for many years been well known as a writer on Political Economy. In 1839, he published his "Influences of the Corn-Laws;" and, at intervals between 1840 and the present year, "Fluctuations of Currency, Commerce, and Manufactures;" "The Revenue; or, What should the Chancellor do?" and "Capital, Currency, and Banking." He attended the recent Free-Trade Congress at Brussels; but, as he addressed it in English, did not produce much effect, especially as his speech was one of abstract principles. He is very fluent; and in this quality lies the only danger he has to apprehend of his speeches being less telling than they might be. They would gain by a more nervous, compact style; in clearness he leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. Wil-

son must not be confounded with Mr. G. Wilson, the Chairman of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

Mr. Wilson sits for Westbury, in Wiltshire; the place for which Sir Robert Peel sat after he resigned Oxford, on the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill.

The accompanying portrait of Mr. Wilson is from a Daguerreotype by Beard.

## SHAKSPEREAN RELIC.

EVERY locality associated with our great Dramatic Poet has a high claim upon popular regard. Hence, the preservation of the natal home of Shakspeare, at Stratford-upon-Avon, has excited such interest that on Tuesday next the vast theatre of Covent Garden will be filled to overflowing in tribute to the genius of the Poet.

A locality likely to awaken a kindred enthusiasm has lately been resuscitated, as it were, in the public mind. This is an old roadside house, situated about half-way between London and Stratford-upon-Avon, at Grendon Underwood, Bucks, between Aylesbury and Bicester, but not passed through by the present turnpike road. This house was formerly an inn, with the sign of "The Ship;" and here it is traditionally said that Shakspeare used to sojourn on his tedious journey from Stratford to London, and vice versa.

We annex two picturesque views of this very interesting property, which we learn, from its dilapidated condition, is doomed to be taken down early next spring. These illustrations are from a pair of beautiful sketches in oil by Niemann.

The house has not been for many years used as an inn, and is now attached, as a homestead, to one of the farms the property of Colonel Jarvis, of Shalston.

The building is oak-framed, or half-timbered, bricked between, and has a gabled front. Its dormer casements have long been removed, and the window frames filled in with plaster; but the gable still contains a singularly lozenge-shaped window. Another exterior change was the removal of a long range of single stalled stabling; a profitable accommodation when the packhorse was the principal means of conveyance across the country.

The interior has an air of greater importance than the exterior; and we learn that within the memory of old parishioners, the Petty Sessions for the Ashendon Hundred of Buckinghamshire were held here. Among the interior decoration is a carved oak staircase, and a mantel-piece, in good condition; the floors are the only portion in actual decay. The chamber in which the Poet is stated to have slept, is pointed out to the visitor; it is the room in the gable with the curious window we have mentioned.



BACK OF GEORGE'S FARM.



There is an old village tradition that Shakespeare, while sojourning here, made a study from the village constable, for his play of the "Midsummer Night's Dream." The story would seem to rest upon the authority of "credulous old Aubrey," who, in his brief "life," the earliest connected account of Shakespeare, says:—"This William, being inclined naturally to poetry and acting, came to London, I guess, about eighteen, and was an actor at one of the playhouses, and did act exceedingly well."

He was a handsome, well-shaped, man, very good company, and of a very ready and pleasant smooth wit. The humour of the constable, in A Midsummer Night's Dream, he happened to take at Grendon, in Bucks, which is the road from London to Stratford, and there was living that constable about 1642, when I first came to Oxon. Mr. Jos. Howe is of that parish, and knew him." Aubrey adds, in a note, "I think it was Midsummer's night that he happened to lie there." Unfortunately, for Aubrey's story, there is no constable in the "Midsummer Night's Dream;" yet, he knew the Poet, for he tells us that "Mr. William Shakespeare was wont to go into Warwickshire once a-year, and did commonly in his journey lie at this house in Oxon (The Crown), where he was exceedingly respected."

Mr. Knight, in his delightful Biography of Shakspeare, quotes the above statement by Aubrey, in a note on the "Life;" but he does not, as related in the *Oxford Chronicle*, a short time since, assert that Grendon afforded Shakspeare a character for his village constable, and that his play of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" owes its chief characteristic to the Poet's acquaintance with the locality.

The farmstead at Grendon, however, attracts many visitors; and, if it were once the inn whereat the Poet took his ease, it is, indeed, worthy of this homage. Thomas Warton remarks—"Shakspeare's old hostelry at Oxford deserves no less respect than Chaucer's Tabard, in Southwark;" and, upon the present evidence "The Ship" at Grendon is entitled to like regard.

## MUSIC.

### FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Verdi's "Jerusalem," in four acts, the poem by MM. Alphonse Royer and Gustave Vaez, was produced last Friday night, at the Theatre de l'Académie Royale de Musique. Its success as a spectacle was immense—as an opera it was a failure. There could be no mistake as to public opinion, even if the criticisms in the *foyer* had been wrong. "Jerusalem" is of the Italian school—without the melody; and of the German style—without the science. It has all the mannerisms of Verdi, without his dramatic bursts as in "Nabucco" and "Ernani;" the ear is constantly assailed with screaming passages for the voice—there is the constant use and abuse of the unison—there are the reiterated imitations of the *crescendo* invented by Rossini, and so marvelously turned to account by Meyerbeer—there is obstreperous violence without any intervention of melodies imagery as a relief. But never was any work more magnificently mounted—the *mise en scène* was indeed gorgeous, picturesque and varied. It was worthy of the best days of Duport, and to this director, for his taste and intelligence, may be fairly ascribed the dramatic triumph. The adapters of the Italian libretto ("I Lombardi") have certainly improved upon the original story, by the addition of an exciting scene, but the incidents do not provoke in general much sympathy. The opera was thus sustained:—*Hélène* (daughter of the *Comte de Toulouse*) Mme. Julian Van Gelder; *Isaure*, (her maid) Mme. Muller; the *Count*, M. Portehaut; *Roger*, (his brother) Mizard; *Gaston* *Viscount de Béarn*, M. Duprez; the *Pope's Legate*, M. Bremond; *Raymond*, (*Gaston's Squire*) M. Barbot.

The first act passes in the Palace of the Count of Toulouse. This admirably painted scene, by M. M. Séchan, Dieterle, and Desplechin, displays in the background the terrace overlooking the gardens; in the foreground is a gallery which connects the palace with the chapel, the latter being seen through large curtains. The plot of the "Lombardi" being known in London, it is only necessary to explain that in this act the Count reconciles a family feud, by giving his daughter to *Gaston*—that the latter has for rival *Roger*, the uncle of *Hélène*, and that, maddened by his incestuous passion, *Roger* employs an assassin to murder *Gaston* in the chapel; but, owing to the latter having put on the white mantle of the Count, whom he is about to accompany to Palestine, the father is stabbed instead of the lover. *Roger* then instigates the assassin to accuse *Gaston* of the attempted murder. The Pope's Legate excommunicates *Gaston*, and he is banished just after his union with *Hélène*. Three years intervene between the first and second acts, and from Toulouse the scene changes to Palestine, in the mountains of Ramla, the city of that name being seen in the distance, the foreground being occupied by a cavern. Here *Roger*, who is penitent for his crime, has turned hermit, and *Gaston*, who was believed to be dead, unexpectedly meets his wife in the Emir's divan, *Hélène*, who has accompanied her father in the Crusades, he having recovered from his wound. The great procession of the Crusaders, with a band of Sax-horns, takes place in this act, and with the horses, armour, &c., had a most imposing effect. In the gardens of the seraglio, in the third act, is the *divertissement* of the "Odalisques," comprising a *pas de quatre*, danced by Mesdames Maria, Fuoco, Robert, and Fleury; a *pas de deux*, by Mdlle. Plunkett and Mme. Flora Fabry; and a *pas seul* by A. Dumilâtre. Here was a galaxy of choregraphic talent, seen in one night, more than one season will display in London—but herein is the Académie speciality. In this, the third act, is a scene entirely new, not to be found in the Italian libretto, and a very interesting one it is, dramatically speaking. It is in the public square of Ramla, with a scaffold in the centre of the stage, on which is witnessed the ceremonial of the degradation of a Knight. It is *Gaston* who goes through this ordeal, the Crusaders having identified him, when they take the Emir's divan by storm. The acting of Duprez defies all description. Rebellious as was his organ, his histrionic and musical genius towered above all physical impediments. As the helmet, shield, banner, &c., of the Knight are broken to pieces by the executioner, and the Herald proclaims him to be a traitor and disloyal cavalier, *Gaston* exclaims, in piercing accents, which are still haunting me, "Tu mens—tu mens!" Kean, Siddons, Talma, Ronconi, or Macready, never created a more thrilling sensation in any of their great tragic parts, than Duprez in his thus giving the lie on the scaffold, to the charges for which he has been so innocently condemned.

In the fourth act, there is *Rogers' penitence*, his giving of the holy sword to *Gaston*—the attack of the latter on Jerusalem, and triumph—and finally, *Rogers' confession* to the Crusaders of *Gaston's* innocence.

Verdi has added little to the original score. He has re-written the recitatives. There is an imitation of the rising of the sun by the orchestra; taken, it is said, from his opera of "Attila," but it was not so good as that of David, in the "Desert;" nor will the two together eclipse that of Haydn, in the "Creation." The scene of the degradation, of course, new, but nothing could be more ungrateful for Duprez than this dull monotonous music, full of patches, and without a single *motif* for the ear to dwell upon. Let me now enumerate the pieces which are really effective. The working up of the sextor, in the first act, is very clever, and was deservedly applauded. In the second act, is the air of the soprano, "Quelle ivresse," an allegro of passion, rendered famous by Grisi, and by no means badly rendered by the *débütante*, Madame Julian Van Gelder, who has a *soprano sfogato* which is pretty well in tune, and executes decently. But if Miss Birch had sung this part, the opera would have gained amazingly. The Chorus of Pilgrims, with its chirping accompaniment of the piccolo, and its flute trills—although it is a second edition of "Va pensiero," in "Nabucco"—is effective. The Military March was in the last stage of common place. The air for the tenor—so divinely sung by Mario—was lost, owing to the necessity of transposition for Duprez. The ballet music is very mediocre. The most telling piece in this opera is the trio in the last act, sung by Madame Julian Van Gelder, Duprez, and Mizard. Herein is exhibited Verdi's tact in working up the vocal and orchestral parts to a climax—replete with dramatic passion.

I informed you that the Directors of the Académie Royale de Musique threatened an action against Miss Birch. Here is the report of the affair in the *Gazette des Tribunaux* of Saturday.

"A young and charming Englishwoman, Miss Birch, who last summer was the delight of our neighbours at Covent Garden Theatre (the French reporter is in error) was engaged by MM. Duport and Roqueplan as soprano at the opera. A duly cemented treaty, between the Directors and the *artiste*, promised us for this winter, a rival to Jenny Lind and to Albani. But Englishwomen and the sea are variable. The worthy daughter of Albion has forgotten her engagement, she has torn up her contract, and when MM. Duport and Roqueplan summoned her to appear at the theatre, she had disappeared—the railroad and steamer had restored her to her country. The Directors of the Opera regarded the affair as grave, and they have cited Miss Birch before the Tribunal de Commerce, in order to cancel the contract, and to demand 30,000 francs (£1200) damages; M. Durmont, their counsel, emphatically insisted upon the necessity of a severe example, in order that certain *artistes* might understand that their engagements were not to be trifled with. The Court gave judgment by default against the fugitive, by condemning her to the 30,000 francs damages."

Now, to estimate this iniquitous persecution of our countrywoman, let it be recollected that on the 25th of October, Miss Birch was given notice that her *début* was positively to take place on the 29th, with one rehearsal only of "Guillaume Tell" on the 28th; that the day before the rehearsal that opera was changed to the "Favorite;" that Miss Birch rehearsed; and that from the 29th of October to the 17th of November she did not see a human being connected with the theatre—not even the masters promised in her contract to teach her the French accent; that on that day she received notice her *début* was fixed for the 22nd, no day being named for a rehearsal. Miss Birch, acting on the advice of her friends, very properly left Paris, rather than encounter an ordeal, which she had good reason to believe was intended as a condemnation.

Whether Miss Birch will treat this judgment with silent contempt, or appeal against it, or bring an action for damages against the Directors for their breach of contract (and, I am assured, by a distinguished advocate, that she can certainly sue them for damages), I know not, but, once more, let us appreciate the conduct of French managers, and not be blinded by the vain supposition that there is anything like an *artistical entente cordiale* between London and Paris. No! the reciprocity is on one side: in England, hospitality and profuse patronage of foreign *artistes*; in Paris, coldness, and ill-treatment, and persecution for our actors and singers.

SHAKESPEARE.—The veteran artist, Minasi, has just completed a most elaborate pen and ink drawing of Shakespeare's House, at Stratford-upon-Avon, appended to a portrait of our great Dramatic Poet. It is a wonderful achievement in minute art.

CHLOROFORM.—This new anæsthetic agent was used most successfully last Monday at the Charing-cross Hospital, where it was administered to a young man, whose leg was amputated at the thigh. The operation was performed without a groan, or visible sign of pain. The patient declared after it was over, that he did not experience any pain whatever while under the influence of chloroform. Mr. Hancock and Mr. Avery were the operators.

## OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR DECEMBER.

### THE MORAL PESTILENCE.

Those who study the physical sciences, and bring them to bear upon the health of Man, tell us that if the noxious particles that rise from vitiated air were palpable to the sight, we should see them lowering in a dense black cloud above such haunts, and rolling slowly on to corrupt the better portions of a town. But if the moral pestilence that rises with them, and, in the eternal laws of outraged Nature, is inseparable from them, could be made discernible too, how terrible the revelation! Then should we see depravity, impiety, drunkenness, theft, murder, and a long train of nameless sins against the natural affections and repulsions of mankind, overhanging the devoted spots, and creeping on, to blight the innocent and spread contagion among the pure. Then should we see how the same poisoned fountains that flow into our hospitals and lazaret-houses, inundate the gaols, and make the convict-ships swim deep, and roll across the seas, and overrun vast continents with crime. Then should we stand appalled to know that, where we generate disease to strike our children down, and entail itself on unborn generations, there also we breed, by the same certain process, infancy that knows no innocence, youth without modesty or shame, maturity that is mature in nothing but in suffering and guilt, blasted old age that is a scandal on the form we bear. Unnatural humanity! When we shall gather grapes from thorns, and figs from thistles; when fields of grain shall spring up from the offal in the by-ways of our wicked cities, and roses bloom in the fat churchyards that they cherish; then we may look for natural humanity, and find it growing from such seed.—*Dombey and Son.*

### WHAT NAPOLEON DID FOR FRANCE.

Let us listen to what the severe voice of history will pronounce against him: he dethroned the sovereignty of the people. The Emperor of the French Republic, he became a despot—he threw the weight of his sword into the scales of the law—he incarcerated individual liberty in his state prisons—he stifled the liberty of the press by the gags of the censorship—he violated trial by jury—he trampled under his feet the tribunals, the legislative bodies, and the Senate—he depopulated the workshops and the fields—he engrafted on the army a new noblesse, which soon became more insupportable than the ancient one, because it had neither the same antiquity nor the same prestige; he levied arbitrary taxes—he desired that in the whole empire there should be but one voice—his voice; and but one law, his will. The capital, the cities, the armies, the fleets, the palaces, the museums, the magistrates, the citizens, became his capital, his cities, his armies, his fleets, his palaces, his museums, his magistrates, and his subjects. He drew the nation out to conflict and to battle, where we have nothing left remarkable save the insolence of our victories, our corpses, and our gold. In fine, after having besieged the forts of Cadix—after having in his hands the keys of Lisbon, of Madrid, of Vienna, of Berlin, of Naples, and of Rome—after having made the pavement of Moscow tremble under the wheels of his artillery, he left France less great than he found her—bleeding with her wounds, dismantled of her fortresses, naked, impoverished, and humiliated.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

### HOW TO BLOCKADE PARIS.

To attempt the investment of a place, embracing a circumference of twenty leagues, would require a dissemination of force that would render the enemy numerically weaker than the besieged on every point of the circumference. Such a disposition would renew the disaster of the Lines of Turin—lead to inevitable ruin and defeat. An enemy would, therefore, establish himself on the northern face of the capital, and throw his cavalry across the river to scour the surrounding country, and cut off the supplies of men and matériel arriving from the interior. Previous to attacking the *corps de place*, one or two of the detached forts must be carried—an operation that will occupy from fifteen to twenty days. To undertake the regular siege of the enceinte, would require an army of 250,000 men, 500 guns, and a large battering train. For the means of transport alone for the matériel de siège, 10,000 waggons and 60,000 horses would be necessary. The complement of each gun in the field is 250 rounds, which, at ten rounds per hour, would be expended in twenty-four hours. Everything required for the besieging army, *munitions de guerre et de bouche*, must be brought up from the rear—an operation, in a hostile territory, at all times of immense difficulty, even should all the conditions for securing the line of communication have been rigorously fulfilled. While the enemy is wasting his strength before Paris, the French army, with the succours of the neighbouring departments, would have so filled up its cadres, and repaired its losses, that, in less than a month 300,000 men, in the most perfect state of equipment, and in the highest moral condition, would be ready to march against the invader.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

### THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK AT HOME.

Mr. Brooke usually rises moderately early, crosses from his private residence to the opposite bank of the river, and where he holds what in India would be denominated his Durbar, receives deputations, hears and determines causes, and is accessible to every man, high and low, throughout the whole extent of his territories. The hall of audience at Sarawak is lofty and spacious, and its appearance when thronged in the morning, is highly characteristic and picturesque. In one part of it Mr. Brooke is engaged, perhaps, in conducting a trial for life and death, surrounded by the impetuous natives with their swarthy countenances and flashing eyes, habited in almost theatrical costumes, and armed every one of them with a formidable kris or dagger. Even criminals of rank are suffered to wear these weapons till sentence of death has been pronounced, when they quietly deliver them up, and suffer themselves to be led to the place appointed for their execution, where, in the presence of their friends and relatives, and all others who take any interest, they are despatched by a single blow of the kris; when affairs of less moment are transacting, the natives, separated into groups, disperse themselves through the apartment, and discuss public or private affairs, according to their taste. The assembly breaks up at twelve, and Mr. Brooke, returning to his house, spends several hours in his library, where he keeps up his acquaintance with the sciences and literature of Europe, or studies the laws and customs of the various populations of the Archipelago. He then dines with the members of the small European society which he has collected around him, and spends the evening in their company. Towards midnight he retires, and again devotes an hour or two to study. It should be added, that unless when in his library, he is at all times accessible to anybody, native or stranger; and that even during meals, groups of Malays and Dyaks are constantly to be seen in his house, the doors of which are open from morning till night. It is easy after this to understand the attachment of the people to their ruler, whose character and manners contrast so strikingly with those of the native chiefs.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

### A SUPPER SCENE.

It was not exactly the sort of supper you would have looked for at a London party—principally from the absence of everything unfit to eat. There were no indigestible lighthouses, nor plaster-of-Paris trophies—no barley sugar bird-cages, nor *papier maché* pie-crusts; but such cold joints of meat—such rounds, and sirloins, and mighty hams, that the table gave you only the notion of Smithfield roasted entire. There were large apple pies—not 'tarts,' but honest old-fashioned *pies*—that a giant need not have turned up his nose at; and such huge dishes of frothing trifle, that the mill-stream, had it now been going instead of locked up by the ice, could only have rivalled the foam upon them. The cold plum-pudding too, was a wonder—not as to how it was made, but where it was boiled, and who was found to carry it to the table; and when Tom Baker said that at all events there was enough of it to settle everybody's love, so that perhaps there might be a chance for himself, they laughed so loud that the sprig of red-berried holly, stuck in the top quite nodded again. What they ate and drank, and what they talked about, would have puzzled Rabelais to have enumerated. For they did eat beef, veal, ham, brawn, chicken, partridge, pheasant, tongue, pigeon pie, raised pie, apple pie, quince pie, puffs, turnovers, macaroons, biscuits, ratafias, figs, oranges, brandy cherries, chips, blanc mange, trifles, jellies, custards, creams, grapes, bread, and even the unknown substance, so to speak, whereof the inside of cracker bonbons is created. And they did drink strong ale, stout, table beer, cyder, perry, port, sherry, champagne, elder wine, red negus, lemonade, punch, brandy, gin, rum, hollands, shrub, whisky, tea, coffee, cake, orange, and ginger; and did so tipple, sip, drain, blush, refuse, accept, bow, smile, take a pull, a hearty draught, just a drop, a little, some, from tumbler, wine-glass, custard-cup, tankard, pewter, horn, mug, jug, flask, and rummer, until the fun, jokes, quips, quirks, wrinkles, vows, whims, promises, whispers, and discourse generally, became so very lively that nobody heard or understood anything but what he himself uttered, and sometimes not even that.—*Christopher Tolkien.*

### THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S WIFE.

"It isn't difficult to be a country gentleman's wife," Rebecca thought. "I think I could be a good woman if I had five thousand a-year. I could dawdle about in the nursery, and count the apricots on the wall. I could water plants in a green-house, and pick off dead leaves from the geraniums. I could ask old women about their rheumatisms, and order half-a-crown's worth of soup for the poor. I shouldn't miss it much, out of five thousand a-year. I could even drive out ten miles to dine at a neighbour's, and dress in the fashions of the year before last. I could go to church and keep awake in the great family pew: or go to sleep behind the curtains, and with my veil down, if I only had practice. I could pay everybody, if I had but the money. This is what the conjurers here pride themselves upon doing. They look down with pity upon us miserable sinners who have none. They think themselves generous if they give our children a five-pound note, and us contemptible if we are without one." And who knows but Rebecca was right in her speculations—and that it was only a question of money and fortune which made the difference between her and an honest woman? If you take temptations into account, who is to say that he is better than his neighbour? A comfortable career of prosperity, if it does not make people honest, at least keeps them so. An alderman coming from a turtle feast will not step out of his carriage to take a leg of mutton; but put him to starve, and see if he will not purloin a loaf. Becky consoled herself by so balancing the chances and equalising the distribution of good and evil in the world.—*Vanity Fair.*

### IMMORALITY OF FRENCH NOVELS.

Eugene Sue, Dumas, Sand, and a host of others follow in the wake of Michelet, but not obviously; their attacks are not aimed so directly at the clergy, or religion of France—they assail the morality of the people. In their writings, the abandoned wife, the profligate husband, the unprincipled adventurer, are arrayed in characters which are rendered attractive to young minds, by the exhibition of virtues, which such never possess. With them sensuality is love—licentiousness, liberty—infidelity, religion—vice, virtue. The tinsel garb in which they array their heroes and heroines, conceals their deformity from view, and renders what should be the subject of disgust, the object of admiration.—*Hood's Magazine.*

TO MAKE A BOOT.—Knit 198. Cast off 67. Begin at the second row, and go back to the end of the first. Pull the slipped stitches over the others; drop two; knit 700, and commence again at the second row. N.B. Well worth doing.—*The Man in the Moon.*

## THE PROFESSOR'S LADY.

BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

AUTHOR OF "VILLAGE TALES OF THE BLACK FOREST."

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT.

(Continued from page 350.)

### CHAPTER III.

#### AMONG THE HILLS.

WHEN the Sub-Librarian, on the following morning, had completed the carefully noting down of the legends which he had heard, he went to seek for his friend, whom he found working at a coloured sketch which he had nearly finished: it represented a Tyrolean who was singing a new song to a groupe of peasant men and maidens of Upper Swabia.

"You have there illustrated my land," remarked the Sub-Librarian; "that picture has a deep significance."

"Heaven defend me from your deep significance!" returned the Painter.

"Are not you going to tune the piano to-day?" interrupted Reinhard.

"That I am," said he; "and in the piano have I again discovered a symbol of the character of the German people: all the strings are there; not one of them requires to be restrung, but almost every one of them has become discordant by rough and unskillful handling; a few, only, of the deeper notes remain pure; and that, also, is indicative to me that I must go to the Schoolmaster and borrow his tuning-hammer."

When Reinhard turned again to his easel he was sunk in deep thought; he had begun with such vigour and confidence, and now a doubt had come into his mind as to whether the musical could be painted. He recalled to his recollection that he had promised to paint a picture for the new church, and he, therefore, took a walk to the new building, that he might see the place and ascertain the size. Once out of his work-room he did not soon return there, but took a ramble into the fields. As he here saw the labouring peasants at work the thought passed through his soul, "How happy are these people in their unceasing labour; they know nothing of the opinions and disagreements of professional men; their labour is as determinate and regular as the eternal creations of Nature, whose servants they are. If I were only a peasant I should be happy!" He now fancied himself a peasant: he sat in the open field in the bright noonday, upon a plough; a young wife came up the grassy boundary of the field; she carried her simple dinner in a dish wrapped in a cloth; her countenance beamed as she saw her husband, who, shading his eyes from the sun with his hand, was watching her approach; she smiled, and pouted her rosy lips to kiss him. We human beings have an immoderate longing for enjoyment, thought Reinhard, awaking, with a sigh, out of his dream: how happily could I thus live if I could only be contented with these narrow limits.

Yet, so extraordinary is man in his double nature, that Reinhard, a few minutes after having created his dream-picture, drew it in hasty outline in his sketch-book. He did it, indeed, only to aid his memory; but it was, after all, for something more than that; and even if it were so, it might show him how far he was from abandoning his profession of artist. The features of the wife bore an unmistakable resemblance to a young girl not far off. Reinhard hastened away from the spot, and up at full speed through the mountain wood, and wandered about for a long time. In a deep glen, from which the wood had been cleared for pasture ground, he saw a boy, who was leaning upon his staff, and watching his herd of cows grazing at some little distance in the valley. Reinhard crept softly up to him, and, taking off his broad black hat, made him a low bow. The lad laughed, and, nodding, thanked him politely, turning up at the same time to him a rosy countenance, surrounded with curling red hair.

"Well, is that all?" asked the boy boldly. "Give me my hat."

"No; I will make a sketch of you. Will you stand quietly for me to do it?" replied Reinhard.



"Yes, if you will give me a groschen." Reinhard agreed to the bargain, but the lad would not keep himself quiet till he had the money in his pocket.

Reinhard was obliged to come to his terms. While he was making the drawing, he learned that the lad was in the service of the host of the Linden Tree, and herded the cows here.

"Who do you like best at the house?" asked Reinhard.

"Lorle, of course," said the lad. "Dear Heavens! if I were more than thirteen, that Lorle should be my little wife. I have, however, only five gulden wages in summer, a pair of nailed shoes, a pair of stockings, and two shirts; and on that there is no wealth to marry. But that Lorle—she is a girl! Zounds! that she is! She always looks as if she came out of a glass-case; and everything she does is so beautiful; and there is such a look about her, that one does not know whether one may talk to her or not; and her eyes are so honest and truthful, that one feels satisfied with looking at her. She says nothing, and yet she is one of those who seems made to have command over everybody, and for whom, if she spoke a wish, one would run through the fire to serve—one could not help it!"

When the drawing was finished, and Reinhard was gone, the lad shouted so loudly for joy, that the cows lifted up their heads, with their mouths full of grass, to look at him. He seated himself on the ground, and contemplated with infinite satisfaction the Royal arms and the inscription on the two groschen, and then, drawing forth his little leather purse, which was fastened to one of his button-holes, and in which were a kreutzer and a half (a halfpenny in value), he put, with a smile, the new money in, and, drawing the strings of the purse, said, "There, now, behave yourselves well; increase and multiply."

While all this was going forward in the wood, the Sub-Librarian had other adventures in the village. He visited the schoolmaster, and found him to be a man of many sorrows, who heavily complained that, while his calling required so much energy and freshness of mind, he was depressed by the most bitter poverty, so that he was compelled to say he had not sufficient for his office. The Sub-Librarian gave him two gulden, which he desired him to spend in giving the children some kind of pleasure, leaving it, as an especial injunction, that it was not to buy a book.

Noon was long passed, when Lorle found him in the room, busy tuning the piano. She had determined the day before to be revenged on "the bookworm," but she could not manage it. There is nothing more difficult to a good temper than to keep alive anger and resentment. Lorle had reason in wishing that all should be set straight between them again.

"Mr. Reinhardmaier," she said, "I have thought a deal about you; you yesterday proposed such a good thing, and arranged it so beautifully, and now don't let us have it merely talked about; you must set about it, and let us get the whole thing in train."

"What was it?" asked Reinhardmaier.

"About having a society for poor women during their confinement; do you go to the clergyman, and get him to set it on foot."

"Good; I will go!" said the young man.

The Sub-Librarian found the clergyman in his easy chair, smoking a pipe over a cup of coffee. After the customary salutations were over, the young man proposed his plan.

The clergyman quietly swallowed his coffee, and then plainly stated to him that his scheme was impracticable, and that the people already helped one another.

The Sub-Librarian replied, that by no means was this the case, and therefore it was desirable to organise this benevolent plan, in order to give an impulse to the people.



The Clergyman rose up, and making a hasty movement with his hand, he said that he did not want the interference of meddling fanaticism.

"I cannot imagine," said the Sub-Librarian, "how you can ascend the pulpit and preach when you know that there are people who go out of the church perishing of hunger, while you seat yourself at a well-supplied table."

The Clergyman turned himself scornfully round, and said that he knew how to value such demagogic speeches; he was of the old school, and had not the communistic stamp of heresy upon him—he had scarcely a contempt for it. He made a bow, signifying that he wished the departure of his guest, and then added, "Tell your friend that he had better omit his propagandism of songs, or else there is a police. Adieu."

The Sub-Librarian returned as pale as death to Reinhard, in the public-house. When Lorie enquired from him what had been the result of his errand, he replied, as if angrily, "I am a fool!" and then compressed his quivering lips, and was silent.

Reinhard held his sketch-book open to Lorie, and asked "Who is that?"

"It is Wendelin; let me have it, I will show it to Barbel!" said she.

"No, I don't let this book go out of my hand."

"Why?" asked she; "is there anybody drawn in it that I may not see?"

"That may be."

Lorie withdrew her hand from the sketch-book.

The two friends took a walk together, during which the Sub-Librarian opened his whole heart. Reinhard also told his adventures.

"You are too much of an artist," remarked the Sub-Librarian, "for you to keep want and misery before your eyes; you seek and retain only what is beautiful."

"And so I always will, until I am commanded by a miracle to cure the diseases of humanity."

"I often cannot conceive," continued the Sub-Librarian, "how I can be cheerful and happy for one single hour, while I know that there are innumerable human beings at this very moment, entitled equally with myself to the enjoyment of life, who curse and bewail their existence because they suffer in the utmost extreme the want of meat and drink."

The two went on, through the mountain wood, for some time, in silence; on their way they met an old man, who was carrying a bundle of dry wood on his back; the Sub-Librarian stood still, looking at him for some time, and then said, "The instinct which we have in common with the animals is of most use to us. But for this, we must perish in our combat with the world; it is wisely, however, implanted by God in all beings, especially in man. Did you observe how the old man bent forward as he carried his load? He knows nothing about the organisation of his body; nothing about the centre of gravity and equilibrium; and yet he carries his burden perfectly in accordance with the laws of physics. Perhaps, also, mankind bears its burden according to natural principles, the laws of which we do not yet understand."

Upon this, the Sub-Librarian endeavoured to abate the anguish of his soul, but he did not succeed; he could, however, inhale the fresh air, and, with the fresh air, be open to new impressions.

"There is no higher support, no more secure joy, than Nature," said the Sub-Librarian again; "even love itself, I fancy, cannot equal the nameless bliss which we receive from Nature. Thanks be to Nature that she silently and regularly lives on, and only sees us, and converses with us, when our spirits are in a natural state. Only think, if we could drag the whole of nature into the perplexed confusion of our philosophies, theories, and disputes, they would also interrupt her existence; experimenting upon her in our ideas, how unhappy we should become! There may be a deep meaning in what is told us in the Bible of God creating the world by the word, but without an outwardly expressed will. When he formed man, however, He spoke: 'Let us make man in Our Image.' Nature neither speaks nor wills; but we both speak and will; we, therefore, set ourselves in a state of opposition and combat."

They returned home in cheerful spirits. One following forenoon the Sub-Librarian was obliged to return to the city to the duties of his office.

He arose very early in the morning, and perfectly tuned the piano; Reinhard entered the room and his friend said to him with a pensive smile,

"Everything becomes symbolical to me. I have now tuned the piano, but shall not to-morrow play a merry dance upon it. *Après nous la danse*. The dance begins after we are gone. These stones and a few butterflies, they are all that I take with me from this village."

Of all the people of the house Lorie alone was the one who took a heartfelt leave of him. When he was gone, she said to Reinhard, "I cannot think how it is, but the cook at the parsonage has spread it abroad in the village that Mr. Reinhard is a Godless heathen; she says he has been to the clergyman and abused him about his sermon, and has sworn at the new church. But he really cannot be a bad man, what do you think? He has such a very good heart."

Reinhard looked gratefully at Lorie. The separation from his friend also touched his heart, and yet he fancied that he now, for the first time, should feel really cheerful and free; that he should cast off all disturbing thought now that his friend had left him. \* \* \*

A few days after this a new entry was made in one of the private books of the capital; a new criminal account was opened, and the entry which was made was this:—"To the Secretary of the Board of Public Worship—The Sub-Librarian, Adalbert Reinhard, at the complaint of the Rev. Mr. M., Rector of Weissenbach, as reported by the Court in G—, is accused of holding atheistical opinions, and of attempting to excite the people." Reg. VII. b. act. fasc. 12463.

(To be continued.)

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE sporting feature just now is steeple chasing. The taste for this amusement—it cannot be classed as a sport—received its chief encouragement as regards its present characteristics in the establishment of the "Great National Steeple Chase" at Liverpool, some eight or nine years ago. The practice of running matches "across country" was known in this island a very long time back. It then rejoiced in the title of the "Wild Goose Chase"—and one would not be justified in asserting that the term might not be preserved in our own day. Railways, of late years, have seriously deranged fox-hunting—to say nothing of their effects upon other pursuits. This, no doubt, has considerably influenced the popularity of that new contrivance in rural recreation, but the existing passion for betting of any kind in relation to equestrian contests, has also promoted the taste in no small degree. It might not be out of our province to inquire whether certain passages in class legislation—of recent date—have not had something to do with the epidemic in speculation now raging among all classes. Was it convenient—was it just to shut up the shops of the roulette professors—to break up the tables of the thimble and pea fraternity, and to connive at their successors, the Sweep and Lottery factors? This question might be put, and perhaps not so satisfactorily answered; but we waive it—at least for the present—and revert to the sport of steeple chasing. We do this for no purpose of "snubbing it"—although not one of our especial rural proteges. We do it—because we touch on all subjects in their seasons—to the best of a poor ability. But we do not profess to treat this particular branch in detail. Few subjects, probably, offer more difficulties to the historian punctilious in accuracy. The spectator is seldom favoured with more than a glimpse of a tithe of the space devoted to operations. Well, he inquires how such-and-such a brook was got over, the Hon. Captain Loosesh, who rode in the race. "Can't say," replies the Captain, "for I was at the bottom of it at the time." "My dear Bullfinch," he demands, "how about that rasper—the hundred and fiftieth from home—how many cleared it?" "I'm sure I can't tell you," he rejoins, with perfect bonhomie, "for I was down; but ask my horse, who saw it all, for he was on the top of me." Instances such as these may hold us excused if we do not enter into the ups and downs of these encounters of chivalry.

During the current week there were some odd sporting mistakes, which made some scandal in their special circles. In one quarter it was stated that a batch of the *ultra* aristocracy had been simultaneously done for; and that one of those unfortunate was to be turned out to starve upon £500 a year. This was presently contradicted, to the honour of the age we live in. Should the future annals of Great Britain record that a nobleman, in 1847, kept soul and body together on thirty shillings a day? . . . . . Forbid it decency and *dindon aux truffes*! Apropos of turkey and truffles—there was another mistake in this latter respect. It had been rumoured that Mr. Brooke, "of Sarawak," would dine, on Thursday last, with the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and members from far and near resorted to the metropolis to do honour to their brother—from Borneo. But somehow or other his Excellency had also an engagement at Norwich, and couldn't conveniently keep both. So the club dined by itself, and a merry evening it had, under the circumstances. The first Thursday in the month is the regular club meeting of that most popular society. On the occasion referred to, several new members, Lords and Esquires of degree, were balloted for, and enrolled as accepted brethren. . . . . One word on the state of the market at Tattersall's—the prices are given below. The Derby horses quote at odds that should be touched with science, as well as caution. The *prestige* of their stables will, indeed, soon advance several of the favourites independent of their spring force—but the animals in the betting, such as it is, are not there on their Epsom merits. Surprise is not a Derby horse. If well on the day, we should be sorry to stand on him at the present price. For the Derby of 1848 every animal should be greedily laid against that reaches 10 to 1—but pick and choose your customers.

THURSDAY.—In the absence of betting at the Corner, we subjoin the prices at Warwick, on Wednesday.

### WOLVERHAMPTON STEEPLE CHASE.

10 to 1 agst The Switzer (t)

### DERBY.

11 to 2 agst Scott's lot (t) 16 to 1 agst Springy Jack 40 to 1 agst Roselyn (t)  
13 to 2 — Day's lot (t) 30 to 1 — Beveridge 40 to 1 — Edie Ochiltree (t)  
11 to 1 on the Field 30 to 1 — Sessostria (t) 40 to 1 — Whitstone  
12 to 1 agst Glendower 33 to 1 — Ceryus 40 to 1 — The Fowler (t)

### ROYAL LEAMINGTON AND WARWICK STEEPLE CHASES.

The Aristocratic Steeple Chase Stakes of 15 svs each, 10 ft, and 100 added, 12st 7lb each, &c. About three miles. (17 Subs.)

Mr. W. S. Crawford's Father Mathew .. (Mr. F. Wilson) 1  
Mr. D. M. Arbutnot's Thistle .. (Captain Little) 2  
Handicap of 5 svs each, 2 ft, and 25 added. Four miles. (16 Subs., six of whom paid 2 svs each.)

Captain Little's Carlow, 11st .. (Owner) 1  
Mr. W. H. Cooper's Forester, 10st 7lb .. (Capt. Broadway) 2  
The Flat Race Sweepstakes of 5 svs each, and 25 added. Heats, one mile. (13 Subs.)

Mr. J. Day's Milliner, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb (£70) .. (Wakefield) 1 1  
Mr. Farr's Declaration, 4 yrs, 8st .. (Whitehouse) 2 2

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. H. W."—We have examined the Problems, and find many of them full of originality and beauty. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

"A Constant Reader" is correct. In the solution of Problem No. 199, White must take Rook with Rook, and not with the Queen.

"G. O. B."—You are right in Enigma 229. The other you have failed in.

"J. N."—It is not forgotten; but we have some hundreds beside to attend to.

"H. R."—Plympton.—The Indian Problem is published every month on the wrapper of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." You can have no difficulty, therefore, in procuring it. Your Enigma is childish. We do not know the address of the Plymouth Chess Club.

"A. A."—Clifton.—They shall have due attention; at present we are literally overwhelmed with similar communications.

"A. Z. B. Y."—It shall be examined. You are quite right respecting Enigmas Nos. 232 and 233. In the former, White Pawn should be at Q R 4th; and in the latter, a Black Kt, and not a White one, should be at White's Q Kt sq. Such errors would be avoided, if the authors would only be at the pains to write their Problems more legibly.

"Woodstockiensis."—There is no mistake in Problem No. 201. It is only too good for the multitude.

"R. T. C."—"V."—"Amazon."—The Ladies' Chess Club, to which we alluded in our last, is established at Kensington, not Kensington; and is to be called "The Penelope Club." We presume it will be composed exclusively of female members; but, possibly, as an incentive to excellence, an exception to this rule will be admitted in the case of the leading player of the time, who might without impropriety be entitled to the privileges of an "Honorary Member."

"F. R. S."—For the Laws of Chess, see the "Chess-Player's Handbook," just published by Bohn.

"S. H. W."—The last position sent, if perfectly sound, is certainly one of peculiar beauty. Pray let it be subjected to another rigid scrutiny; and then, if found free from flaw, it shall have a diagram.

"E. A."—1st. Which you please. 2nd. You may have more than one Queen on the board at once.

"Xenophon."—1. A King and a Bishop cannot give mate to a King alone. 2. A King is not deprived of his power to Castle by being checked, but he cannot Castle when placed in check to escape from the danger.

"N. J. A. M."—The error in the description of your Enigma, No. 233, has been corrected. It arose entirely from the imperfect method of describing the men on the diagram, which you and other amateurs adopt. By simply adding "W." or "B." for White or Black, to every man, mistakes would be always avoided.

"E. L."—York, has failed in Enigma 234.

"P."—We have not space to explain our notation; but you will find it clearly laid down in the "Chess-Player's Handbook."

"C. A. M. K."—The key to the Problem mentioned is—1. B to Q B sq; 2. K moves; 3. R to Q 2d; 4. R to Q 4th (dis. ch and mate).

"W. A. T."—Enigma No. 211 was corrected many weeks ago. Place the Black Pawn at K R 5th. With respect to the others, see a notice above.

"G. A. H." and "S. S. H."—They are both set right, in the present notices.

"Bathoniensis."—We have heard no more of the East Indian celebrity in question.

"Robert."—Your solution of Mr. M'G—y's truly beautiful position is correct. Your own stratagems shall be examined.

"T. R. S."—Never later than Wednesday.

"A. B. C."—Quite true. In Enigma 233, place a Black Kt at White's Q Kt sq.

"G. W."—Kelly. It was White, not Black, who won the game in five moves.

Solutions by "H. P. Z." "Styk." "J. M. B." "Sopracitta." "M. P." "Phiz." "Miles." "G. R." "W. P." "G. P. T." "O. P." "J. N." "Brixtonian." "W. J." "B. C." "E. G. D." "Sigma." "P. R. S." "Quest." "C. A. M. K." "A. F. P." "A. Z. M." "G. A. H." "Bathoniensis." "R. O." "T. R. S." "T. C. O." "J. G." "Rev. L. W. S." are correct. Those by "A. Z. B. Y." "Philip." "No-go." are wrong.

\* \* \* A new Chess Club has been lately established at Oxford, the members of which are desirous of engaging in a Match by Correspondence with any other Provincial Club, except the Liverpool, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Brighton Clubs.

### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 200.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her Kt 5th (ch K to his 3d, or (a)		4. P takes R, and becoming a Knight, gives mate.	
2. Q to K 5th (ch) K takes Q (best)			
3. P takes R (dis ch) K to his 3d			

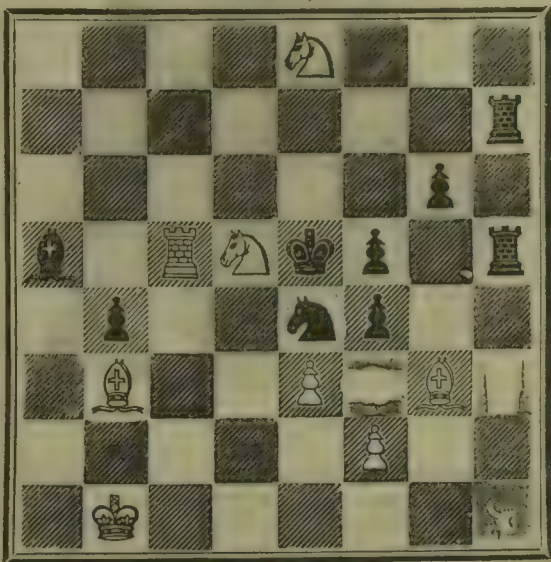
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
2. Q takes Kt (ch)	(a) Kt to Q B 3d K to his 3d	3. P to Q 7th, dis ch, and mate.	

### PROBLEM, No. 202.

By MR. S. H. W.

White playing first mates in four moves.

BLACK!



WHITE.

## CHESS IN AMERICA.

GAME LATELY PLAYED IN NEW YORK BETWEEN MR. C. H. STANLEY AND MR. J. TILMAN.

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	17. B to Q R 3d	Q B P two
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	18. Q Kt to B 3d (c)	R to Q sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	19. Kt to Q 5th	R takes Kt (d)
4. Q Kt P two	B takes P	20. B takes R	K to Q 2d
5. Q B P one	B to Q B 4th	21. B takes Q Kt P	Kt to Kt 3d
6. Q P two	P takes P	22. Q R to Q sq (ch)	K to B 2d
7. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	23. B to Q R 6th	Kt to K 4th
8. Castles	Q P one	24. K B P two	Q B P one (dis ch)
9. Q P one	Q Kt to K 2d	25. K to R sq	Kt to Q 6th
10. K P one	P takes P	26. R to K 7th (ch)	K to B 3d
11. Kt takes P (a)	K B P one	27. B to Kt 7th (ch)	Kt to Kt 4th
12. Kt to K B 7th (b)	K takes Kt	28. R to Q Kt sq (ch)	K to R 5th
13. P to Q 6th (dis ch)	K to his sq	29. R takes B	P takes R
14. P takes Kt	Q takes Q	30. B to Q 6th (e)	K to Kt 4th
15. R takes Q	Kt takes P	31. R to Q B 7th	Black to B 5th
16. R to K sq	Q B to K B 4th		And Black wins.

(a) Threatening a dangerous attack with Kt and Bishop upon the K B P, by advancing his P to Q 6th.

(b) This generally leads to an exchange of Queens—a very questionable step for the attacking player at such a juncture. A brilliant attack may be obtained by playing here as follows:

12. Q to K R 5th (ch) K Kt P one 14. R to K sq (ch) K Kt to K 2d (best)  
13. Kt takes P Kt takes Kt 15. B to Q R 3d, &c.

(c) White has a position which is fully equivalent to the numerical advantage of his opponent.

(d) If R to Q 2d, the exchange is equally lost.

(e) The latter end of this game is poorly played by White.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 235.—By A. LICHTENSTEIN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K Kt sq	K at his 4th	Kts at K R 5th and	Ps at K Kt 5th,
Q at her 7th	Q at her Kt 8th	Q 4th	K B 4th, Q B
R at Q R 4th	Bs at K R 5th and	Ps at Q 3d, Q B 2d,	3d, Q Kt 2d, and
	K B 6th	and Q Kt 3d	Q R 3d
B at K B sq	Kt at Q sq		

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 236.—By Mr. KLING.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K B 5th	K at K R 4th	B at K B 2nd	4th, and K Kt
R at K Kt 4th	Ps at K 5th, K	P at K Kt 2nd	4th

White mates in four moves.

No. 237.—By H. B., of Lynn.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 3d	K at K Kt 8th	Kt at K R 5th	and 5th
Q at Q R 3d	Ps at K R 7th	P at K Kt 4th	

White to play and mate in four moves.

## IRELAND.

INDISPOSITION OF THE CHANCELLOR.—The Irish Chancellor continues to labour under rather severe indisposition. His Lordship sat during the past week disposing of the cases in his Court, although visibly suffering from the effects of influenza. It is understood that Sir Henry Marsh has recommended his Lordship to abstain from the present from the discharge of his public duties in Court, and that in consequence he will not sit this week.

COURT OF ERROR, DUBLIN.—On Saturday last judgment was given in the long-pending case of Smith v. Darley, for the City Treasurership, which has been twelve years in litigation. By a majority of seven to four of the Judges, the decision is in favour of Mr. Darley, who is now treasurer of the city of Dublin.

DURING the past week Lord Willschut called together the tenants on his estates in the county of Galway, and, through his agent, Mr. Skilling, announced to them his determination of establishing on his properties "tenant right," as it exists on the estates of Lord Londonderry, Mr. Sharman Crawford, and others in the north, viz.:—First, Securing to every tenant the permanent interest and occupation in his holding for so long as he pays a fair and equitable rent. Secondly, Securing to the tenant at any time the right to sell his holding, with the improvements he has made, to the highest bidder, the purchaser being a solvent tenant and a proper character. Thirdly, That, should Lord Willschut, at any future time, wish to resume the land held by any tenant, or the tenant wish to surrender it, his Lordship will give full remuneration for it—the same price as any other solvent purchaser would give; so that no tenant shall be deprived of his holding on these estates without being fairly remunerated for his interest, his skill, and labour.—Mr. Skilling also announced that money would be advanced to any tenant unable to supply himself with manure and seed for his land in the ensuing season. These announcements were received by the people with the greatest satisfaction and enthusiasm.

HOLYHEAD MAIL PACKETS.—NEW SAILING ORDERS.—Her Majesty's mail packets for Kingstown are ordered to sail henceforth daily, at half-past four, P.M., instead of twelve minutes past six. The same packets are henceforth ordered to leave Kingstown in the morning at eight o'clock, instead of nine o'clock.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Repeal Association met on Monday, but the proceedings were entirely destitute of interest. An address to the people of Ireland on "the horrible crimes which are being committed in some parts of the country," was adopted and ordered to be circulated. A letter from Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P., was also read. The rent for the week was £9.

SHIPWRECK AT THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.—On the night of Monday se'nnight, the schooner *Spokesman*, Bell, master, from Liverpool to Derry, laden with canal coal, came on shore at Portmogh, a total wreck. The foremast, anchors, and chains were gone, and great part of the bottom knocked out. The log-book and papers were found, but no entry had been made from the previous Thursday. The fate of the crew has not been ascertained, but it is feared all hands may have been lost.

ASSASSINATION.—A letter, dated Elphin, Sunday evening, announces that the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Smithbrook, was shot dead at noon on his way home from Aughrim Church.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE ADMIRAL SUPERINTENDENT OF PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—Rear-Admiral of the Blue William Henry Sheriff, the lately-appointed Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, died at his residence in the arsenal, on Wednesday morning. The gallant Admiral had only been ill a few days, it is said, from constipation of the bowels, to which he was subject. He was seized with cramp and spasms between eleven and twelve on Tuesday night, and, soon becoming insensible, died in two hours afterwards. The commissions of the deceased are dated thus:—Lieutenant, 1804; Commander, 1806; Captain, 1809; Rear-Admiral, 1846 (the late Brevet).

The *Victory*, 104, late ordinary guard-ship at Portsmouth for many years past, was paid off on Tuesday, and re-commissioned on the following day by Commander Graham Ogilvie, for Captain Milne, as the permanent flag-ship of the Commander-in-Chief at that port. Her future complement will only be 161 men. First Lieutenant Jones, Second Lieutenant Croker, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 drummer, and 43 privates of this division of Royal Marines are draughted for her, and will embark to-morrow. The officers and men of the ordinary will be hulked in the *Camperdown*, 104, until another permanent ordinary guard-ship is established.

It is reported to be in contemplation to remove about 200 of the marines from the head-quarters of this division on board the *Camperdown*, to relieve the inhabitants of Portsmouth from the annoyance of billeting—a system which at present the marine authorities here are compelled to have recourse to on account of the number (about 1100) of men at present in the garrison, and the inadequacy of their barracks to contain them.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

AWFUL SUDDEN DEATH.—An awful instance of the instability and insecurity of human life was exemplified on Saturday morning, in the case of John Campbell, a sugar baker, residing at No. 2, Marlborough-street, Whitechapel, who for many years was in the employ of Messrs. Frailey, Brothers, extensive sugar refiners, in Church-lane, Whitechapel. In the course of the morning he complained of a pain in his head, and lay down on the bed, where, only a quarter of an hour afterwards, he was discovered by his disconsolate wife lifeless.

GUNPOWDER ACCIDENT.—On Sunday, a fearful explosion of gunpowder, by which two persons were severely injured, occurred at No. 124, High-street, Borough, in the occupation of Mr. Harris, a tailor. Whilst Mr. Harris was engaged in the first floor front amusing his children, by discharging small trains of gunpowder on the table, the contents of the powder in a flask which he was holding suddenly exploded, dreadfully injuring one child in the face, blowing off the flesh of Mr. Harris's right hand, and forcing the windows of the room out. Several persons who were passing by at the time, imagining that the house was on fire, sent for the engines, and Mr. Henderson, the foreman of the D district of the London Establishment, quickly attended with two; when he found Mr. Harris bleeding copiously, and the flesh from his hand adhering to the ceiling. He was obliged to be removed to the hospital, where he at present remains in a dreadful state of suffering. The child was also so injured as to be obliged to have surgical assistance. The house escaped destruction.

FIRE AT BLACKWALL.—On Monday morning, about two o'clock, Inspector Leonard, of the Thames Police, discovered flames issuing from the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill, and Co., ship-builders and engineers, Orchard-wharf, Blackwall. The inspector and his men, on getting to the premises, found the blacksmiths' workshop in general body of fire. The building in which the fire commenced was levelled to the ground, and an adjoining one severely injured. That, however, constituted the entire damage sustained. The fire was occasioned from some hot cinders, which ignited the woodwork of the smithy.

THE MATRICIDE AT HACKNEY.—William Stewart Sheridan was on Monday fully committed for trial for the murder of his mother, Mrs. Frances Sheridan, by poison. He is not connected with the family of the celebrated Brinsley Sheridan, as stated by the Coroner at the inquest.

OMNIBUS COLLISION.—On Monday afternoon, as one of the twopenny yellow omnibuses, from Hungerford-Market to Paddington, was passing Waterloo-House, Cockspur-street, it was run against by another omnibus, on its way to the Great Western Railway terminus, and, by the collision, the roof of the first vehicle fell in, and all the windows were smashed, and the sides forced out. The passengers were extricated as soon as possible, and two men, a boy, and a woman were taken, much hurt, to the Charing-cross Hospital; and a lady named Bristow, on whose head an outside male passenger fell, was carried away insensible.

FIRE IN CHEAPSIDE.—Two fires broke out on Wednesday, in Wood-street, Cheapside; one at a quarter before five o'clock in the evening, at No. 106, in the occupation of Mr. E. Eagles, fancy box-maker. It was caused by a child letting a lighted candle fall amongst a quantity of cut paper, which in a few minutes set the top floor in a general blaze. Some engines shortly arrived, and plenty of water being obtained, the firemen soon succeeded in getting the flames out, but not until the top floor was nearly burned out, and the lower part damaged by water. The other fire broke out shortly before 1 A.M., at No. 68,



## W I N T E R F A S H I O N S .



ROBE DU MATIN.

We have the pleasure of submitting to our fair readers the following Fashions for the Season, in addition to the Illustration in our Journal of last week :—

*Robe du Matin.*—Blue glacé silk, high body, with revers continuing



BONNET NO. 1.

down the front of the skirt—trimmed with ruches of découpé silk, and rows of narrow velvet.

*Bonnet, No. 1.*—Iron-grey satin and terry velvet, lined with pink satin, with touffes of terry velvet inside.



WALKING DRESSES, NO. 1.

*Walking Dresses.*—Pelisse of purple velvet, trimmed with ermine; bonnet of blueish-grey satin, with bows of pink satin ribbon, and feathers of the same tint as the bonnet. The cloak of the young lady



MANTELET.

is of rich brown cachmere, with grey cachmere bonnet trimmed with rose colour satin ribbon. The coat of the young gentleman is of brown cloth, trimmed with fur. His hat is of grey cachmere, trimmed with blue velvet, and with grey feathers tipped with blue.

*Mantelet.*—Favorite of black Velours de Lyons trimmed with rows of narrow galloons and rich black lace, lined with white satin.



CIRCASSIENNE.

*Circassienne* of Gros blue satin trimmed with rich Passementerie. Coiffure of blue Velours Epingle and Brussels lace.

*Evening Dress.*—Pink figured satin trimmed with ribbon of the same colour, and material finished with falls of elegant white lace. Coiffure of pink velvet and white Brussels lace, with wreath of flowers surmounting the upper part.



COIFFURE.

*Bonnet (No. 2),* deep green Velours and satin, lined with white satin. The front covered with black lace, and plume of feathers tipped with lighter green, at the side.

*Walking Dresses.*—Cloak of bright blue cachmere, embroidered with



EVENING DRESS.

darker blue velvet, and edged with shaded blue fringe; small pointed cape; bonnet of grey satin with feather of the same colour, trimmed with pink satin ribbon. The dress of the young lady is of the same material as the lady's cloak. The frock of the little girl is also of cachmere, with a spencer and cape of black satin trimmed with lace. The



BONNET NO. 2.

hat is white, lined with pink satin trimmed with ribbon of the same colour and material.

The subjects of the accompanying Illustrations have been selected chiefly from the establishment of Madame Frederick, 40, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.



WALKING DRESSES, NO. 2.



## STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY.

At the late meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, held at Aberystwith, one of the intellectual delights of the company was an excursion to the remains of Strata Florida Abbey, which afforded much to interest; and the Dean of Hereford, after giving an account of the visit at the evening meeting, observed, that

If the only result of the society's visit to South Wales was the careful exploration of this beautiful ruin, their time would not have been thrown away; and if each present extended his inquiries only to his own immediate neighbourhood, he would be doing a vast amount of good."

It is proposed to raise a subscription to clear out the remains of a ruin which possesses a history of greater interest than any other ecclesiastical structure in the country; and, we can only add our anxious hope for the success of this interesting work.

The Abbey stood in a small Vale, luxuriant by comparison with the adjoining country.

We find the following neat description of the locality, and its attractions, in Mr. Cliffe's excellent "Book of South Wales," lately published:—

"In this deep and austere solitude, well calculated for religious meditation, and discipline of body and mind, a stately Abbey and seminary of learning were founded A.D. 1164, by Rhys, son of Griffith ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales. The community, who were Cistercians, soon attained great celebrity, and acquired extensive possessions. A large library was formed, which included the national records from the earliest period, the works of the Bards, and the genealogies of the Princes and other great families of Wales. The Monks compiled a valuable history of their country down to the death of Llewellyn the Great. Edward I. burned the Abbey, but it was rebuilt A.D. 1294, and Leland furnishes the following picture of its appearance a short period before the Dissolution of Monasteries, when the revenues were £122 6s. 8d. 'The Church of Strate-flere is large side-aisled and cross-aisled. By it is a large Cloyster, the Fraternity and infirmary be now mere ruins. The Cemetery, wherein the country about doth bury, is very large, and meanly walled with stone; and in it be thirty-nine yew trees. The base Court or Camp before the Abbey is very fair and large.' Old Leland then speaks of the remains of extensive woods in the vicinity. It is said that the burying-place covered 120 acres, and a long list of eminent persons from all parts of Wales who were interred here, including Davydd ap Gwiliam, the celebrated bard, has been preserved. The churchyard is now reduced to small dimensions, but leaden coffins have often been dug up at a distance; and only a few yew and some aged box trees now remain. The Abbey has been almost wholly demolished, little being left except a late Romanesque arch, with six plain flatings and a crossier head. There is also a fragment of a wall, nearly forty feet high. A small Church, which has been constructed out of the ruins, stands within the Abbey enclosure, surrounded by a churchyard of two acres; a farm-house is near at hand."

## THE THEATRES.

## PRINCESS.

A crowded house assembled on Thursday evening to greet Madame Thillon, on her return to this theatre, when the agreeable opera of "The Ambassador" was produced; or, rather, Madame Thillon sang charmingly the music belonging to her rôle in that piece, for nothing could be more lamentably ineffective than the performance, taken as a whole. The fair songstress herself is always welcome. Her beauty, her musical voice, and her graceful acting, are sure to command a full attendance and liberal applause; but it is as unjust towards her as it is to the public who pay their money to witness the performance of an opera, not to support her in a proper manner. We fear that the prospects of this once favourite theatre are anything but bright. It has fallen into a bad medium between drama and opera, since the management adopted the "star" system; and so, with two attempted companies, is, in each, imperfect. Mr. Macready's engagement has been anything but prosperous. At its commencement the plays in which he appeared were so shabbily mounted, that the public lost faith in the revivals; and when some money was spent upon *Philip Van Artevelde*, the excitement was over. Even this piece, with its splendid *mise en scene*, only went six or seven nights. As to attempting opera with the present company, the notion is absurd; nor are the vaudeville actresses of this theatre, clever as they may be, strong enough to sustain even the second parts. This is not their fault. Miss Stanley and Miss Villars are excellent in their proper line, but it is unfair thus to tax them.

To return, however, to Madame Thillon. She was enthusiastically received, and loudly applauded throughout, especially in the last song, when she obtained a double encore.

We have engraved one of the most effective *tableaux* in the poetic drama of "Philip van Artevelde." The plot and leading incidents of the piece were detailed, at some length, in our journal of last week. The scene chosen by our artist is that in which *Philip* addresses the craftsmen of Ghent, from the balcony of the Stadt House, previously to the assassination of the emissaries of the Earl of Flanders.

## LYCEUM.

Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, the eldest daughter of the popular actress of the same name, made her first appearance before a London audience on Wednesday evening, in a piece called "Peggy Green," of which the less that is said the better. It was evidently intended merely as the vehicle to bring the young lady before the public; and, now that we have become acquainted with her, the sooner it is put by the better. The heroine, a milliner, tired of London, and angry with her lover, retires to a farm house. Her lover follows her; she pretends to be somebody else, to punish him; and—this is all. We will, therefore, turn our attentions more especially to the *debutante*.

Miss Fitzwilliam is young, pretty, and intelligent. Her figure is rather *petite*, and her voice, at times, strongly resembles her mother's, more especially in her



REMAINS OF STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY.

rustic laugh, which rings with heartiness and freshness. She appears perfectly accustomed to the stage; and delivers all her points, at least so many as the piece allow her to make, with much natural and unstudied humour. In the course of the performance she had three ballads to sing, and this she did so musically, that the very first was loudly encored; and the two others warmly applauded, in good honest style. A word or two of French that she had to deliver, showed that her pronunciation was perfect; indeed, altogether, we can safely prophecy that a very great deal will be heard and seen of her for a long time to come, at the Lyceum.

We seldom recollect a first appearance in which the new performer was so speedily and completely established in the good graces of the audience, as the present; and this, looking to the piece, under the most disadvantageous circumstances. In the present dearth of talent in the line of theatrical *soubrettes*, Miss Fitzwilliam is a valuable acquisition to the company. The only wonder is, that she has been allowed to remain, even to the present time, in the provinces by the London managers, when we have so few young and prepossessing actresses qualified to take the business of what is facetiously termed, in theatrical classification, the "singing chambermaid."

The crowded audience applauded most vigorously at the fall of the curtain, and the *debutante* appeared before it amidst renewed cheering. In justice, however, to the young lady, a better part should be provided for her; and that speedily.

## SADLER'S WELLS.

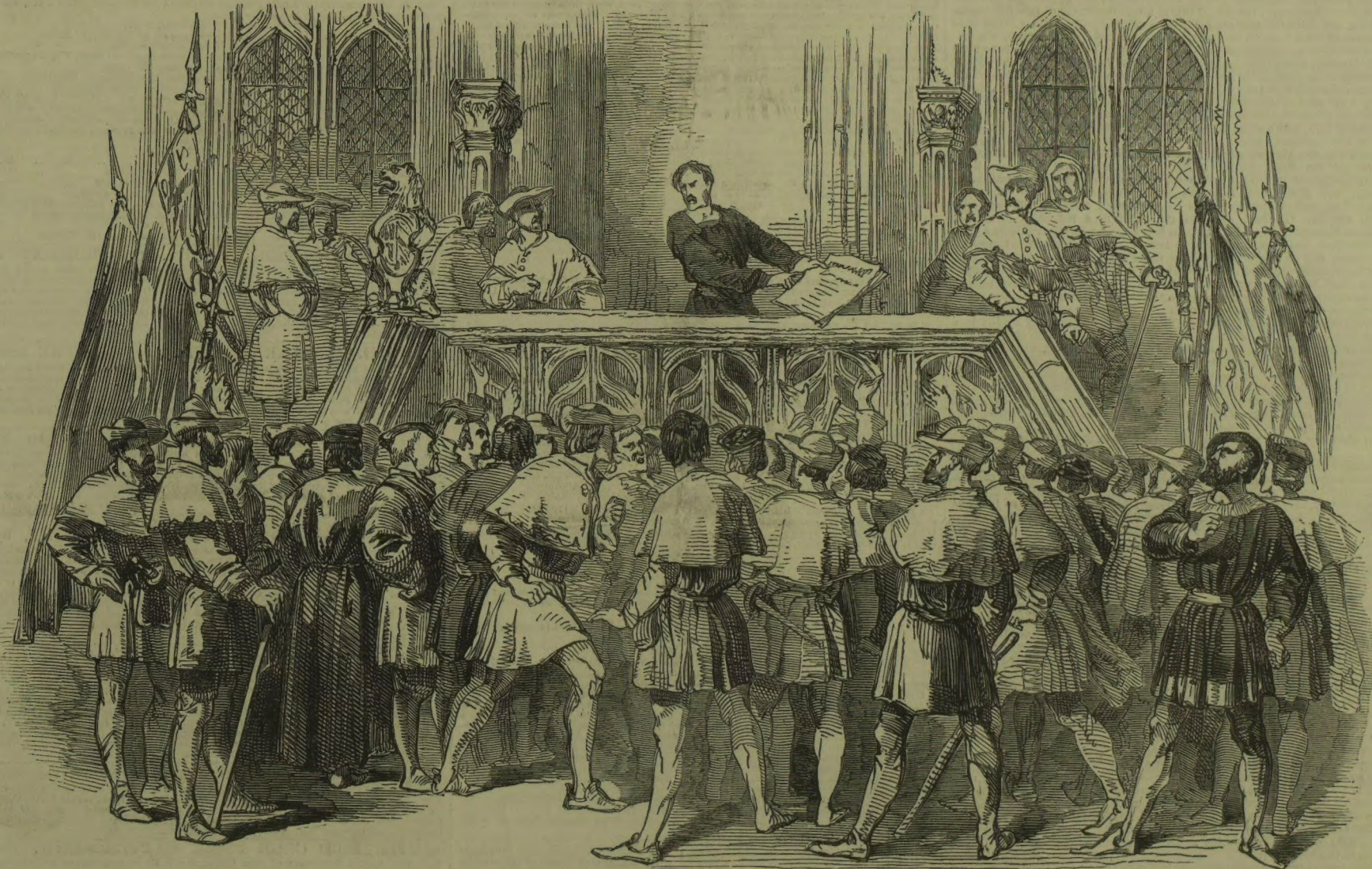
Mr. Phelps proceeds with his Shakespearian revivals, and "As You Like It" is the last production at this theatre. It evinces all the same careful judgment and

intelligence, beyond the ordinary managerial allotment, which characterises everything done at Sadler's Wells. The costumes are good, the scenery very effective, and the performance generally equal to anything that has preceded it. Indeed, the critics begin to find it somewhat difficult to form fresh methods of praising the general manner in which this theatre is conducted. We were glad to see Miss Cooper again. She played *Rosalind* with exceeding propriety. Mr. Phelps was, of course, *Jacques*; Mr. Marston, *Orlando*; and Mr. Scharf and Mrs. Marston, *Touchstone* and *Audrey*.

## MARYLEBONE.

Looking over our theatrical chronicles we find that it is just a century since Beaumont and Fletcher's play of "The Scornful Lady" was last performed; and it was then played at Drury Lane, after a lapse of ten years, for the benefit of the popular and beautiful Margaret Woffington—the "Peg Woffington" of the dramatic annals. On this occasion Foote played the *Younger Loveless*, Macklin *Sir Roger*, and Mrs. Woffington the *Lady*. We then hear no more of the piece until the year 1783, at Covent Garden, when an alteration from it was brought out, and called "The Capricious Lady," Mrs. Abington sustaining the part of the heroine. This only ran seven nights.

On Monday evening another version was produced, with its original name, at the Marylebone Theatre: the gross indecency and filth of the original "standard" play having been entirely excised, and the adaptation of its questionable incidents to modern notions of propriety, admirably managed by Mr. Serle. Whether, as a play, resting rather upon portrayal of character than progress of action, "The Scornful Lady" will prove attractive to the settlers in the districts about Pad-



SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "PHILIP VAN ARTEVELDE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.



dington remains to be proved. At all events, the experiment was a very spirited one; and no praise is sufficient for the admirable manner in which it has been put upon the stage. It was thus cast:—*Elder Lovells*, Mr. Graham; *Younger Lovells*, Mr. Belton; *Welford*, Mr. G. Vining; *Sir Roger*, Mr. H. Webb; the *Captain*, Mr. Johnston; *Lady*, Mrs. Warner; *Abigail*, Miss Saunders. To Mr. Graham and Mrs. Warner must be awarded the chief commendation—not that the other ladies and gentlemen did not equally do their best, but the principal business of the piece lies in their hands. The lady's scorn and piqued self-conceit were admirably developed—the character in every respect suiting Mrs. Warner's style; and Mr. Graham played the gallant with such truthful force as to make us regret that we do not see him more frequently in similar characters. Mr. H. Webb was exceedingly humorous as the *Curate*: he has only to renounce the lowest portion of his comedy, to become a valuable legitimate performer. It is the absence of all trickery that renders the acting of Mr. Scharie so agreeable at Sadler's Wells."

We have spoken in general terms of the beautiful manner in which the piece was mounted. The costumes of the time were perfect pictures; and the old interiors of the scenery contrived with an admirable eye to the picturesque. The apartment of the Lady was by far the best "set" of the kind that has been done for some time. As an "interior," it might rank with those in Nash's mansions. The inlaid floor, and wainscoted walls—the old spiral legs of the tables and chairs,—the square, scanty carpet and ancient china—were all perfect. Wardour-street would have been puzzled to match its air of antiquity; and it was alone worth the visit to Marylebone to see.

Mrs. Warner was called for at the end of the play; and she deserved the compliment.

The influenza has operated somewhat against the interests of the theatres; and its effects have been felt both before and behind the curtains. For the time of year, however, the general business is very good; and this in the face of four or five passive failures—if we may term them so—of pieces upon which great expectations had been raised.

DAUBY-LANE is announced to open on Monday; and, in every corner of that vast establishment, workmen are, night and day, incessantly employed. M. Julien has put forth a monster programme, to which we refer our readers for the detail of his intentions. Sir Henry Bishop is at the head of the musical department, and M. Berlioz will conduct; Mr. Planche will superintend the stage affairs; Mr. Forrester (Alfred Crompton) is the stage manager; and Messrs. Grievie and Telbin the scenic artists. Two operas, a ballet, and a pantomime are to be brought out this month. This is "putting the steam on" with a vengeance, and will require the most active co-operation of all parties to bring to a successful issue.

All London will, we expect, be at COVENT GARDEN on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the performance for the benefit of the Shakespeare house fund. So remarkable an opportunity of witnessing all the principal dramatic talent of the day, in one evening, may never occur again.

Mr. Mitchell's elegant programme of the arrangements for the ensuing season of French plays at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, has reached us—the first intimation, as usual, that the fashionable heart of London is once more commencing to throb, after its autumnal suspended animation. Several old favourites will appear, including M. M. Achard, Levassor, Alcide, Tousez, Ravel, and Cartigny; and, in addition to these, M. Bocage, M. Grassot, and the lively Mademoiselle Scriwaneck, of the Palais Royal, with several other popular artistes. "Antigone," with Mendelssohn's music, will be produced in January, directed by M. Benedict, M. Bocage filling the chief rôle; and the general repertoire includes all the latest novelties of the Parisian theatres.

### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday, it was decided that the interest on loans not having more than sixty days to run, should be reduced to 6 per cent. This, in addition to the present position of the Money Market, must speedily lead to the revival of trade. The difficulty, a few weeks since, was to meet the demand for Money; now, discount brokers and bankers find a difficulty in safely employing it. Good trade bills are not obtainable in consequence of the past stagnation, and Exchequer bills have recently been tendered by discount brokers as securities for loans advanced, where the sums have been large. Such a state of money must speedily open the channels of trade; in fact, suspended orders are already being commenced. As money decreases in value the effect will become more generally felt, and the operatives in the manufacturing districts will find increased employment. This will, also, favorably affect the revenue, which, if better than anticipated, will add still more to confidence. Let confidence remain unchecked then for a few weeks only, and the reaction will be as rapid as the past has been disastrous.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Thurnburn and Co., East India Merchants, who failed on the 8th instant, was held on Monday. The house is under acceptances for £252,807, but of this amount £131,988 is covered, leaving a total uncovered of £120,819. The total debts are £109,139, and the assets £139,604, but as the largest claims are on the Calcutta firm of Hickey and Co., what extent may be realised is very doubtful. The estate will be liquidated under the inspection of Mr. Alexander Matheson, M.P., Mr. Thomas Dent, and Mr. C. Joyce.

The estate of Messrs. Rongement, Brothers, it is confidently stated, will realize 14s. in the pound, of which 10s. may be made available in the course of three months. Parties endeavouring to obtain a preference rendered it necessary for the firm to go into the *Gazette* for the protection of their general creditors, and it is said that their accounts are perfectly satisfactory.

The settlement of the estate of Messrs. A. and J. Downie, of Glasgow is likely to prove very unfavorable, yielding, probably, not more than 2s. to 3s. in the pound. The amount is supposed to be £200,000, a great portion of which being local, its effect will be severely felt.

From Liverpool we learn the suspension of Messrs. Joshua Edwards and Co., wool-brokers, and of Messrs. Brownrigg, Miller, and Co., an East India house, whose trade was carried on exclusively with Bombay. The liabilities and assets are not in either case stated.

A meeting of the Proprietors of the Royal Bank of Liverpool was held on Tuesday, preparatory to the re-opening of the establishment on Wednesday, when the new deed of settlement was submitted for consideration, and approved. In order to increase the constituency, the £1000 shares are to be converted into five shares of £200 each, and £400,000 new capital is to be raised by the issue of 4000 preference shares of £100 each, to be paid up on the 10th of January next, the liability on which is to commence on the 1st of January. These shares are to bear 7 per cent. interest, and so soon as dividends equal to 7 per cent. from the date of the re-opening of the bank shall have been paid also to the original shareholders, the preference shareholders are to divide surplus profits beyond that sum. Meanwhile, only 5 per cent. is to be paid to original shareholders until a reserved fund shall have been created to the amount of £100,000. It is also provided that the paid-up capital only, and not the deposits or other funds, shall be employed in advances on open account; that no advance be made beyond £20,000 without security, and that the highest advance on any security whatever be £50,000; that shares of the Bank be not taken as security; that Directors have no voice on advances to parties connected with them either by relationship or business, and that paid Directors and Manager have no advances whatever. Two paid Directors are to be appointed, with £1000 per annum each, and Mr. Chaffers, who has consented to a reduction of salary, is to continue Manager. The paid Directors and Manager are to constitute a permanent committee, two being a quorum, to determine upon advances or the opening of accounts, and no advances are to be made against the veto of any one of them. It was further arranged that proprietors subscribing to the new preference shares shall be freed from liability to pay the call recently announced, and that as regards those who may decline to take their rateable proportion of such new shares, a sale of the shares may be effected in the market, the proprietor being relieved thereby from the payment of the call upon his making up any loss which may be occasioned, he, on the other hand, taking the profit if they should be disposed of at a premium. An election of Directors then took place, and the parties chosen were Messrs. Highfield, Booker, Tyrer, Shand, Stock, Bibby, Samuel Holme, and Imrie. It was stated during the meeting, that "satisfactory arrangements have been entered into with the London Joint-Stock Bank." On Wednesday payment commenced in London, the Joint-Stock Bank honouring the drafts advised. A large advance, it is understood, has secured the account to their present town agents.

A fiat of bankruptcy has been issued against Messrs. Barton, Irlam, and Higginson.

The English Funds opened steadily on Monday, Consols for Money quoting 84½ to 85. Some large bargains for Time, arising from a belief in an early arrangement of the Swiss question, shortly improved the quotation to 85½ for 3½. This price was, however, barely sustained to the close; and, on Tuesday, 85 to ½ was the opening price. Scarcely a fluctuation occurred during the day; but, on Wednesday, the effect of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech—his anticipations of the "speedy revival of trade," and the announcement of the Bank reserve being £5,800,000, combined to improve prices ½ per cent. The first price was 85½ for Money; a feeling that the Bank would reduce its rate of discount afterwards improved quotations to 85½ to 86. This anticipation proved a certainty on Thursday, and a rapid rise to 86½ was the result. A slight reaction, however, left prices a shade lower. Exchequer Bills have been from at par. These securities are growing in favour, forming now, in the absence of commercial paper, the best deposit for advances. Bank and India Stock have not materially varied, and the last prices are, for Bank Stock, 187; Three per Cent. Reduced, 84½; Three per Cent. Consols, 85½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 86½; Long Annuities, 8 9-16; Ditto, Thirty Years, 8 13-16; India Stock, 235; Ditto, Bonds, £1000, 32; Ditto, under £1000, 20; Ditto, Old Annuities, 82½; Consols for Account, 86½; Exchequer Bills, 2d., 1 3 pm.; £500, 1 3 pm.; Small, 3 6 pm.

There have been some tokens of animation in the Foreign Market during the week. On Monday, Mexican was rather in demand, and left off firmly at 16½ to ½ for Account, after some bargains at 15½ and ½ for Money. Prices generally, Mexican included, continued steady on Tuesday, and an upward movement was apparent on Wednesday. Mexican again advanced, quoting 16½ for Money; for Account, 17; and this price has since been improved on. Spanish has advanced from Monday's prices of 17 for Money and 17½ for Account, for the Active Stock, to 18, the closing price. The Three per Cent. has improved from 28½ to 29½. The closing prices of the other Stocks are:—Equador Bonds, 2½; Portuguese Four per Cent., 22½; Ditto, Account, 22½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent, 12 Guild., 54½; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 83½.

A decided improvement has taken place in the railway market, in the dividend paying lines most especially. Orders are generally for purchases, and the public are quietly making small investments. Great Westerns, Eastern Counties, South Westerns, and North Westerns have all improved. The closing prices of busi-

ness done are, for Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 4; Eastern Counties, 16½; Ditto, York Extension, 8½; East Lancashire, 21½; East Lincolnshire, 12; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 46½; Great Western, 101; Ditto Half Shares, 594; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17; Ditto, Fifths, 23½; Ditto, New £17, 8½; Hull and Selby, 94½; Ditto, Half Shares, 49; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 11½; Leeds and Bradford, 92½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 43½; London and North Western, 157; Ditto, Quarters, London and Birmingham, 30; Ditto, ditto, New, 94; London and South Western, 55; Do. New £50, 294; Do. New £40, 224; Do. Tenth (Consolidated), 494; Midland, 110; Do. £40 Shares, 42½; Do. £50 Shares, 9; Do. Birmingham and Derby, 83½; Midland Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per cent., 119; North British, 284; Do. Half Shares, 12½; Quarters, 4½; Do. Extension, ½; Do. Thirds, 2½; North Staffordshire, 74; South Eastern and Dover, 31½; Do. No. 1, 164; Do. No. 3, 9½; Do. No. 4, 6; South Wales, 54; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 33½ p.; Do. Original New and Berwick, 31½; Do. North Shields Par., 31; Do. Do., No. 12, 12½; Do. G.N.E. Preference, 9½; York and North Midland, 76; Do. Preference, 16½; Do. East and West Riding Extension, 28½; Boulogne and Amiens, 15½; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 16; Namur and Liege, 5½; Northern of France, 12½; Paris and Lyons, 6½; Paris and Orleans, 46½; Sambre and Meuse, 6½; Tours and Nantes, 42.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was a general tendency to flatness yesterday, arising, however, principally from absence of business. Consols scarcely varied, closing at 85½ for Money, and 86½ to ½ for Account. The Share and Foreign Market was quiet, at previous rates.

### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although we have again to report the arrival of a very limited supply of English wheat for our market this week, coastwise and by land carriage, the demand for that article to-day was in a very sluggish state, at barely, but at nothing, quotable beneath, Monday's prices. At the close of business a clearance was not effected. The imports of foreign wheat have amounted to 4900 quarters. Selected parcels were held at full prices, but, to effect sales of the middling and inferior kinds, lower rates must have been submitted to. In barley—the supply of which was small—so little was doing that the quotations were almost nominal. The demand for malt was much in the same state. Some few sales were made, but at very low prices, even for good qualities. The middling and inferior sorts were almost unsaleable. Oats, beans, and peas were heavy, and the turn lower. Indian corn, meal, and flour were selling at full prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 9200; barley, 1880; oats, 170 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 100. Foreign: wheat, 4300; barley, 240; oats, 2410. Flour, 2410 sacks and — barrels; malt, 3450 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4s to 5s; ditto, white, 4s to 5s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4s to 4s; ditto, white, 4s to 4s; grinding barley, 2s to 2s; distilling, 2s to 2s; mowing ditto, 3s to 3s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s to 6s; brown ditto, 5s to 5s; Kingston and Ware, 4s to 5s; Chaffers, 4s to 5s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, feed oats, 2s to 2s; potato ditto, 2s to 2s; Youghal and Cork, black, 1s to 2s; ditto, white, 1s to 2s; tick beans, new, 3s to 3s; ditto, old, 4s to 4s; grey peas, 3s to 4s, maple, 3s to 4s; white, 4s to 4s; bolters, 4s to 4s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 4s to 4s; Suffolk, 3s to 4s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s to 4s, per 80 lb. Foreign.—Danish red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 27s per 100 lbs; Baltic, —s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds, we have again to report a very inactive demand, at but little, if any, variation in the quotations. Cakes are in fair request, but not doing.

Lined, English, sowing, 60s to 65s. Baltic, crushing, 4s to 5s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s to 5s. Hempseed, 3s to 3s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 9s; white ditto, 7s to 7s. Tares, 7s to 7s per bushel. Brown Rapeseed (new), £30 to £37, per last of 10 quarters. Lined cakes, English, £13 0s to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 0s to £10 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £8 0s to £8 10s per ton. Canary, £4s to 8s, per quarter. English Cloverseed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 52s 11d; barley, 31s 6d; oats, 22s 10d; rye, 32s 10d; beans, 44s 6d; peas, 48s 5d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 53s 8d; barley, 32s 7d; oats, 23s 1d; rye, 34s 1d; beans, 45s 11d; peas, 48s 11d.

Tea.—At public sale, 13,000 packages of tea have been offered this week. About 2200 have sold, at late rates. Privately, exceedingly little business is passing; yet the importers will not take lower terms.

Sugar.—The market for both raw and refined sugars has somewhat fallen off, and the quotations are with difficulty supported. Brown lumps are selling at 52s, and standard ditto, 52s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—We have to report a slow inquiry for most kinds of Coffee. In prices, however, we have no material alteration to notice.

Rice.—Bengal has failed to do so per cwt. with a heavy demand.

Provisions.—The market for Irish butter is quiet, at late rates. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, is selling at 9s to 9s; Cork, 9s to 9s; Limerick, 8s to 9s; Waterford, 8s to 9s; Belfast, 8s to 9s; Sligo, 8s to 8s; and Tralee, 8s to 8s per cwt. For forward delivery, very little is doing. Dutch butter is in short supply and steady demand, at full prices. The best Friesland is producing 110s to 112s; other kinds, 9s to 10s; and inferior and surplus, 9s to 9s per cwt. The best English butter is quite as dear, but all other kinds are neglected. Best Dorset, 108s to 112s; middling ditto, 9s to 9s; fine Devon, 9s to 10s per cwt; fresh, 11s to 14s per dozen lbs. The arrivals of bacon being small, that article is in request, at full prices. Prime sizeable Waterford, 5s to 6s; heavy, 6s to 6s; prime sizeable Limerick, 6s to 6s; and heavy, 6s to 6s per cwt. Lard is quite as dear, and the value of other kinds of provisions is well supported.

Zellous.—P. Y. C. on the 1st inst. at 4s to 4s 3d; and for delivery, 4s 3d to 4s 3d per cwt. Town lard is 47s 3d to 48s cash.

Oils.—Great inactivity still prevails in the oil market, and to effect sales, lower rates must be submitted to, although the supplies on offer are by no means large.

Fruit.—A good business is passing in raisins and other fruit, at full prices.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 0s to £3 12s; new ditto £0 0s to £0 0s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 10s; new ditto, £0 0s to £0 0s; and straw, 1s 3s to 1s 9s per load. Trade excessively dull, at the above quotations.

Spirits.—The transactions in rum this week have been about 450 tons Jamaica, at 3s 8d to 4s 9d; and 350 of other sorts, at 1s 9d to 3s 6d per gallon. Brandy quite as dear.

Wool.—For all kinds of wool the demand has become more steady than of late, yet no improvement can be noticed in value.

Potatoes.—The best samples of potatoes are in good request, at from 100s to 130s per ton. All other kinds move off slowly, yet prices are well supported. The arrivals are by no means large, the time of year considered.

Coal (Friday).—Russell's Hetton, 21s; South Durham, 20s 3d; Sidney's Hartley, 18s; New Tanfield, 16s 6d; Barnsley, 18s 3d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Our market still continues heavily supplied with both old and new hops. Really fine parcels of the latter are taken in retail, at about last week's quotations, but all other kinds are a mere drug; and in some instances the quotations, which must be considered somewhat easier, are almost nominal.—Sussex pockets, £2 14s to £3 3s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 10s to £3 3s; Mids and East Kent, £3 0s to £3 3s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding the supply of beasts on offer here, this morning, was by no means so extensive as that exhibited on Friday last, the beef trade, owing to the prevailing unfavourable weather for slaughtering, was in a very dull state. However, the prime Steers, &c., mostly found buyers, at full prices; but the value of all other breeds had a downward tendency, and a clearance was not effected. There were in the market 278 oxen and cows, 510 sheep, and 113 calves; from the same sources, 84s to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 12d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 5s 2d. Suckling calves, 20s to 25s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 26s each.

Beasts, 100s; ewes, 17s; piglets, 20s; calves, 20s; pigs, 20s.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—For each kind of meat, the supply of which was good, the demand was extremely heavy, and prices were not supported.

Per 8lb. by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; small pork, 4s 6d to 5s 2d.

### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30.

WHITEHALL, NOV. 19.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. James Leighton, of the town of Montrose, North Britain, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery for that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Scotland.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

G W JONES, Birchin-lane, City, shoe manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

O EVANS, Grove-lane, Camberwell, SURREY. W GRIBBLE, Boston-street, Dorset-square, builder. L BROWN, Great Portland-street, Great Portland-street, 6s to 6s; fields, merchants. R F GOWER, Jun., New Broad-street, City, merchant. S STREET, Bedford, draper. N MACKENZIE, Newgate-street, fringes manufacturer. W DRAPER, Basingstoke, coach maker. W M'NAUGHT, Parson's-mead, Croydon, draper. W FLICK, Oak-lane, City, hosier. T BROMLEY, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, grocer. G ROUGEON, Broad-street-buildings, City, merchant. L FRANKLIN, Well-street, Wellclose-square, rag merchant. W THACKER, Brompton, London, victualler. T CRESSWELL, Twyning, Gloucestershire, butcher. G JONES, Bristol, builder. J J FLITCH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, leather dresser. T GALE, Ford, Durham, ship builder. J ROBINSON, Birmingham, cut nail manufacturer. E LEE, Shrewsbury, ironmonger. R D PAWSON, Leeds, apothecary. J KELLY, Boothroyd, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer. G COWSILL, Pilkington, Lancashire, calico printer. H H WALKER, B. Master, calico printer. J NOBLE, Liverpool, vice dealer. G D COLQUHOUN, Liverpool, chemist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

S RICHARD, Edinburgh, builder. A KING, Glasgow, grocer. A MITCHELL, Glasgow, clockmaker. G HAY, Dufftown, Banffshire, merchant. A GALLREATH and A G CARSWELL, Glasgow, ship and insurance brokers. A REID, Glasgow, builder. D HILL, Edinburgh, boot and shoemaker.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, DEC. 1.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Lord Elphinstone to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Henry George Francis Earl of Duple, resigned.

WHITEHALL, NOV. 20.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed George Doe, of Torrington, in the county of Devon, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 3.

3d Dragoon Guards: Lieut E B Puresley to be Captain, vice Watt; Cornet A D Monteath to be Lieut, vice Puresley; W C Knatchbull to be Cornet, vice Monteath. 7th Light Dragoons:—K O Fraser to be Cornet, vice Bosville. 1st Foot: Lieut-Col J T Hill to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Pattison; Lieut B Thornhill to be Lieutenant, vice Hill; Lieut J T Hill to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hill; Oadei R L O Pearson to be Ensign, vice Sullivan. 37th: Lieut W M'Donald to be Captain, vice Staveley. 38th: Ensign S Hackett to be Lieutenant, vice A Hackett; H P Vance to be Ensign, vice Hackett. 53rd: Brevet Lieut-Col F Lardy to be Major, vice J L Black; Captain W R Mansfield to be Major, vice Lardy; Lieut J Mansfield to be Captain, vice Mansfield; Ensign W R Fuller to be Lieutenant, vice Mansfield; G Waddell to be Ensign, vice Fuller. 70th: Ensign J Atkinson to be Lieutenant, vice Greenwell; E R C Sheldon to be Ensign, vice Atkinson. 92nd: C R Robinson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Downes. 1st West India Regiment: Quartermaster A Smith to be Paymaster, vice Matthews. Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Sergeant-Major R. Bunn to be Quartermaster. HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon H Downes, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice O'Connor. UNATTACHED.—Lieut E Barclay to be Captain. MEMORANDUM.—Deputy-Assistant-Commissioner-General Robert William Ross, for neglect of duty, and for having failed to render proper account of the sums received and expended by him on behalf of the public, during his late charge of the Commissariat on the Gold Coast, has been removed from the service.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, DEC. 2.

Royal Regt. of Artillery: Second Lieut T P Warlow to be First Lieut, vice W King.

### COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

The King's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry: Lieut-Col G W Baron de Tabley to be Lieut-Col Commandant, vice W Egerton; Capt Sir P de M G Egerton, Bart, M.P., to be Lieut-Col, vice Baron de Tabley; Cornet the Hon H L Earl Grosvenor, M.P., to be Capt, vice Sir P de M G Egerton, Bart.

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 2.

The under-mentioned promotion has taken place, consequent upon the death of Rear Admiral W H Shirreff: Capt W Fisher to be Rear Admiral of the Blue.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J HOBBS, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, sheep and cattle dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

A ISRAEL and W TURNER, Tower-street, merchants. T WOOD, Gracechurch-street, attorney-at-law. M MARSHALL, St John's Wood-terrace, Portland Tower, builder. J MURRAY, Edgware-road, stationer. J JONES and A BROWN, Shoreditch, licensed victuallers. W SAUL, Broad-street, Baywater, furnishing ironmonger. C THOMAS, Southampton, painter. J BURGESS, Harleyford-place, Kensington, tailor. J HOLT, Shifford, Essex, victualler. C SHINGLEY, Malden, Essex, commission agent. T F TRIEBNER, Old Broad-street, Russia broker. R M JOSLIN, Stambourne, Essex, sheep and cattle dealer. E HRALEY, Paternoster-row and Gloucester-road, printer. J BASIRE, Red Lion-square, brick-maker. P J KIRBY, Newgate-street, pin-manufacturer. G TAYLOR, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer. H HEMLEY, Leeds, Yorkshire, builder. W LAWTON, Liverpool, hotel keeper. W L O'BERRY, Birkenhead, Cheshire, builder. W GARRUTHERS, Desborough-terrace, Harrow-road, Middlesex, builder. J GOODCHELPER, Aldersgate-street, City, furnishing undertaker. W SPELLER, Berkeley-street West, and G TRIGBY, Inverness-road, Farnborough, builders. S KNIGHT, Primrose-road, Leicester, hosier. W FITZPATRICK and W F W, Walsall, Staffordshire, railway contractors. R SAWYER, Brugh, Westmoreland, shoe-maker. J H HOWARD, Cheltenham, oil merchant. S STOTT, J STOTT, and W STOTT, Rockliffe-valley-mill, Bacup, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. J B MANBY, Burnley, Lancashire, ironmonger. D GREENWOOD and J BATEMAN, Bury, Lancashire, builders. J ANDERSON, Liverpool, merchant. J VEVERS, Chesapeake, woollen warehousemen.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

H MILLER, Rutherglen, victualler. R TRAIL, Pittenweem, merchant. A HASTIE, Holytown, Bothwell, joiner. J JOHNSTON, Glasgow, manufacturer. G BRENNER, Aberdeen, post-horse master. W WEIR, Kilbowie, Dumbartonshire, farmer. H GLASSFORD, Esq., Douglasston, Craigasadie, Stirlingshire, dealer in timber.

BIRTHS.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the lady of R Herbert Col, Esq., 14th (King's) Light Dragoons, of a son.—At Liverpool, the lady of the Rev. C. W. Lawrence, of a son.—At No. 8, Forrester-street, Edinburgh, the lady of Major Chalmers, of Larbert House, Stirlingshire, of a son.—At No. 4, Connaught-place, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Methuen, of a daughter.—At Ellisa-beth-street, Eaton-square, the wife of the Rev. Augustus William Hanson, of Cape Coast Castle, of a son.—At Peckham, the wife of the Rev. William Green, of a daughter.—At Wellington, New Zealand, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Cleverty, Deputy Quartermaster-General, of a son.—At Prospect-house, Salthill, the lady of Captain J. Jervis Tucker, R.N., of a daughter.—At Baidon-lodge, Torquay, the lady of Captain Lee, of a daughter.—At 42, Grosvenor-place, the lady of Captain F. Fyfe, of her Majesty's ship *Albatross*, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd September last, at Sourabaya, Island of Java, Captain M. L. Dortal, 14th Battalion of Infantry of the Madras Army, to Miss Wilhelmina Albertina, only daughter of W. H. Nash, Esq., Honorary First Lieutenant (Post), R.N.—At Singapore, Lionel William Seymour, Esq., of the 2d Bombay Light Cavalry, fourth surviving son of Dr. Seymour, of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, London, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir Burton, Esq., of Singapore.—At 16, Merrion-square, North, Dublin, Francis William Brady, eldest son of the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, to Emily Elizabeth Kyle, youngest daughter of Samuel, Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross.—At the parish church of Otterden, the Rev. Alexander George Munro, only son of Major-General Munro, K.H., of the Royal Artillery, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of the Rev. George Dinely Goodyear, rector of Otterden, Kent, and vicar of Tibshelf, Derbyshire.

DEATHS.

At his residence, Beaumont-place, Shepherd's-bush, Miss Margaret Smith, cousin of the late General Sir Alexander Allan, Harcourt, Surrey, aged 48, France, relict of the late David Howell, Esq., of Ebury, in the county of Cornwall, R.N.—At his residence, Newcross, Surrey, William Holcombe, Esq.—At Lorne-road, Brixton, Edwin John Brewer, Esq., of the Stock Exchange.—At the Rectory, aged 77, Anne Louise Catherine, daughter of J. B. Collings, Esq., formerly of Malta, and wife of the Rev. H. F. Skrimshire, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew's, Hertford.—At Marlborough, Henry Walker, son of the Rev. W. J. Walker, of Southrop Vicarage, Gloucestershire.—At Eastbourne, Maria, fourth daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John Jones, of East Wickham House, Kent, aged 59.—At Willow-terrace, Canonbury, Mr. John Cope, late of the Bank of England, aged 72.—In St. Alban's place, Sir John M. Brackenbury, Knight of Bath, in the county of Lincoln.—At a residence, Lodge, near Bedford, in the 30th year of her age, Henrietta Catherine, wife of Arthur Littlehale, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and daughter of the late Sir John M. Brackenbury, age, the Dowager Lady Dyke, relict of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart., of Lullingstone Castle, in the county of Kent.—At Cliffe Hall, Wiltshire, the Hon. Samuel Hay, brother of the late Earl of Erroll, in the 41st year of his age.—At Cumberland Villa, Southampton, the Rev. Bryan Mackay, forty-eight years Rector of Coates, Gloucestershire, aged 77.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

GRAND OPERA.

It is a circumstance as unaccountable as extraordinary that, in an age when Music has made such rapid progress among civilised nations, as not only to become one of our chief recreations and amusements, but to form part of almost all ceremonial, whether military, civil, or religious, and when every city of any importance in Germany, France, or Italy, possesses its own musical institution, that London, the Metropolis of the World, should still be without any acknowledged establishment for the protection and advancement of the Lyric Drama. It cannot be urged that this is not a Musical Nation, or how is it that, for a considerable portion of the year, London becomes the universal rendezvous of the greatest artists of the time, who here give the British Public ready to bestow an almost unbounded patronage, as well as that more substantial mark of approval—a princely remuneration? It is believed by some that the support allowed by



## PUBLICATIONS, &amp;c.

**LEIGH HUNT'S CHRISTMAS BOOK.**—On the 10th inst., Price 1s. 4d.  
**JAR OF HONEY FROM MOUNT HYBLA.** By LEIGH HUNT. Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE. Square Demy 8vo. in an Ornamental Binding. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 55, Cornhill.

**THE GIFT BOOK OF THE SEASON.**  
 C. H. HALL. Comprising Twenty-four highly-finished Engravings, from Paintings by Wilkie, Landseer, Warren, Leslie, Daniel, and others; being Illustrations to Original Tales, by the Editor, and Poetry by popular living Authors. Beautifully printed in Imperial 8vo., each page enriched with Ornamental Devices. Price 10s., elegantly bound and gilt. London: A. HALL and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

Price 6d., or 8d. (in letter sheets) free per post; court copy 2s., post free. Published by Du Barry and Co., 65, and 66, Piccadilly, London; and to be obtained also through all booksellers in town and country, the third edition (1500 copies) of

**THE NATURAL REGENERATOR of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS** (the stomach and intestines), without baths, pills, purgatives, or medicines of any kind, by a simple, natural, agreeable, and infallible means.  
 WITH A BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF JENNY LIND.

Now ready, at all Booksellers, in a new binding, 21s.  
**THE KEEPSAKE for 1848.** Edited by the COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON, assisted by the Highest Literary Talent of the day. With Twelve beautiful Plates, engraved under the direction of Mr. CHARLES HEATH. D. Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.

**A PRESENT FOR THE NURSERY.**  
**THE ILLUSTRATED ROYAL CAMEO ALPHABET.**  
 Price 1s. Comprising in 26 Medallions Beautifully Embossed on One Sheet. The Country Trade supplied by Messrs. ACKERMAN and Co., and Messrs. KENSHAW and KIRKMAN; from whom, also, can be had, T. R. PINCHE'S Cameo Adhesive Envelopes, which are superior, and in greater variety than any other ever produced. London: T. R. PINCHE, Old Bailey-street.  
 N.B. No orders can be executed except through a Stationer.

**Present Book.**—Just published, bound in scarlet cloth, gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.,  
**PLOT AND A PEEAGE,**  
 A TALE OF MODERN TIMES.  
 "The story is described in a manner that enables the author to exhibit his ability not only as a creator of scenes of stirring interest, but as an artist of character."—*Sunday Times*. London: WILLIAM TEGG and Co., Chancery-lane.

**THE HOLY LAND.**  
 Just Published, price 2s. 6d. (Proof Impressions, on India paper),  
**PANORAMIC PICTURE OF THE HOLY LAND;**  
 exhibiting Model Views of the principal Cities and Places mentioned in the Old and New Testaments. With 45 References. Size of the Plate, 28 inches by 12.  
 Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 166, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers.

**THE ROMANCE OF ORIENTAL HISTORY.**  
 Published This Day, in 3 volumes, post 8vo., price 31s. 6d.,  
**SAVINDROOG; or, The Queen of the Jungle:** an Historical Romance of Southern India.  
 By Captain R. RAFTER, late of the 1st Bengal Regiment.  
 "Juggling Rends . . .  
 That pelt with us in a double sense,  
 That keep the word of promise to our ear,  
 And break it to our hope."  
 MACBETH.  
 London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK**  
 FOR 1848, PRICE ONE SHILLING.  
 This Almanack, now in the fourth year of publication, although hitherto acknowledged as the best published, is considerably improved for the year 1848. The enormous sale testifies how highly it is appreciated by the public. No efforts have been spared to render the present one elegant, correct, and useful. In addition to the usual Calendar, the Almanack for 1848 contains Twelve Beautiful Engravings of Country Scenes, illustrative of the agricultural and rural occupations of each month. By Thomas Miller. A correct and copiously illustrated Astronomical Guide—Duration of Moonlight, illustrated in a novel manner—The New Planets, Neptune and Iris—Law Terms—University Terms, Oxford and Cambridge. Members of the House of Lords and Commons—Parliamentary Engraving of the Throne in the New House of Lords—Railway Receipts—Table of Stamps and Taxes, &c., &c., &c.  
 Published at the Office, 168, Strand, and sold by all booksellers.

**THE GIFT BOOK of the SEASON,** handsomely bound in scarlet cloth, gilt—**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK** for 1848, 1847, and 1846, forming a beautiful Illustrated Library of Reference, in one vol., price 5s. only; or may be had separately, price 1s. each.  
 "This Almanack, for 1848, is the most beautiful annual of its class yet issued from the press; the wood engravings are perfect gems of art, and the subjects are chosen with excellent taste. The letter-press is varied, entertaining, and instructive; indeed, this Almanack possesses attractions, features, and recommendations far superior to any of its competitors."—*Dispatch*.  
 Published at the Office, 168, Strand, and sold by all booksellers.

**MRS. S. C. HALL'S CHRISTMAS BOOK.**  
 Now Ready, in square crown 8vo., with nearly 300 Engravings on Wood, price 21s. cloth, gilt edges.  
**MIDSUMMER EVE; A Fairy Tale of Love.**  
 By Mrs. S. C. HALL.  
 "The Illustrations designed by D. Maclellan, C. Stanfield, T. Creswick, E. M. Ward, A. Elmore, W. E. Russell, J. N. P. Russell, T. Landseer, E. H. Wehnert, H. Huskisson, F. W. Topham, K. Meadows, F. W. Fairholt, J. Franklin, &c.  
 London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

**THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.**—Now Ready, price 21s., splendidly bound,  
**THE BOOK OF BEAUTY for 1848.** Containing Portraits of Queens of England, beautifully Engraved under the direction of Mr. CHARLES HEATH. With Historical Notices, and the COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON, &c. In the present Volume of this old-established and favourite Annual, an attempt has been made to combine permanent historical interest with the attractiveness of an Annual. It forms a charming Present-Book and souvenir for Christmas.  
 D. Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.

**Ready this day,**  
**TWELVE CROCHET EDGINGS, SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.** Edited by G. CURLING HOPE, author of the "Art of Crochet," &c. The most beautiful designs yet published. Sixpence, at every Berlin Shop, or for eight stamps to 68, Queen-street, Ransgate, Kent.

**ANCIENT COINS and MEDALS.**—P. WHELAN, dealer in Ancient and Modern Coins, Medals, &c., 35, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, opposite west wing of British Museum, has this season published a beautiful Catalogue, price 2s. each; very fine 3rd Brass at 1s. each. Fine shillings of Anne, George I., &c., 3s. each, as per last advertisement. His Catalogue sent on the receipt of two stamps. Ancient Egyptian Cloth, the "fine linen" of Scripture, specimens, 1s. each. Assignments of the French Revolution 1s. each. Coins sent by post, &c.

**LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for DECEMBER,** price ONE SHILLING, contains the most superb display of NEW WINTER COSTUMES ever published. It includes FASHIONS, and Modes, and is extraordinary and unprecedented variety. Seventy figures, 100 Patterns, and the ROYAL BALL-DRESS. Tales, Poetry, Descriptions, &c. POST-FREE, 1s. 6d. G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand, and all Booksellers.

**THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CLXXV.,** will be Published before Christmas. Advertisements intended for insertion in "The Edinburgh Review," No. 175, are requested to be sent to the Editor, by Wednesday, the 15th, and Bills by Thursday, the 16th instant. 39, Paternoster-row, December 4, 1847.

**LES MODES PARISIENNES, Journal de la bonne Com-**  
 pagnie, appears every week, with a fine Coloured Engraving of the latest and newest Fashions, with Fifty full-sized Patterns of Modes during the year, which will be found very useful. This Journal is sent direct from Paris to the subscribers. Price 2s. per year, or 14s. for six months. Subscriptions received for England by Madame FREDERICK, Magasin de Modes, Robes, and Nouveautés, 40, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

**THE MAN IN THE MOON.**  
 Price 3s. 6d. each, only, handsomely Bound.  
 "This ephemeral of fun, humor, and good-natured satire, is now the best published; nothing in the same sphere can approach it. Its wit is every way, racy, and spirited, and does not require a seasoning of personality to render it palatable. Mr. Crindle's adventures are, each month, worth three times the amount requisite to purchase the entire number."—*Dispatch*.  
 The above may be said to be the unanimous opinion of the Press.  
**THE SURPRISING ADVENTURES OF MR. CRINDLE** MAY BE HAD SEPARATELY, stitched in a neat wrapper.  
 Office, 17, Warwick-lane, and sold by all Booksellers.

**MADAME ANNA THILLON'S NEW SONG, "THE LILY LIES DROOPING,"** is now published, price 2s. "The ballad by Mr. Val Morris, 'The Lily Lies Drooping,' seemed most to the taste of the audience; it was demanded, as it were, with one voice, and a very pretty ballad it is, and charmingly well rendered by Madame Thillon."—*Musical World*, Nov. 30.  
 CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

**"THE LILY LIES DROOPING,"—MADAME ANNA THILLON'S** highly-successful New Ballad, written by George Linley, composed by Val Morris, is now published, price 2s. "Of all the ballads of the year, this promises to become the greatest favourite; the words and music are equally adapted for an extensive popularity."—*Musical World*, Nov. 30.  
 CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

**HENRY WYLDE'S NEW COMPOSITIONS,**—viz., for the Piano-forte, Grand Sonata in E Major, Fantaisie sur un air favori, Sketch in A Major, Marche Triomphante pour quatre mains, for the Voice, Hoffnung und ich bin so sehr alleine; forming Nos. 4 and 5 of Illustrations of Schiller and Goethe, sung by Herr Pischke. Published by R. MILLS, 140, New Bond-street.

**NURSERY RHYMES with the OLD TUNES.** Collected and edited by EDWARD F. RIMBAULT, LL.D., F.S.A. Price 5s. Christmas Carols with the Old Tunes, including the celebrated Hoar's Head Song. Edited by EDWARD F. RIMBAULT, LL.D., F.S.A.—CHAMBER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street; SIMPKIN and MARSHALL; and all book and music sellers. Price 4s.

**PESTAL-PIANIST, for DECEMBER, No. 87,** contains the PESTAL SONG, with its True History; the Pestal Waltzes, The Pestal Quadrilles, and the Pestal Polkas: The whole for 2s. Also, the 30th edition (30,000) of No. 77, containing Mary Biane, and ten other of the Ethiopian Songs, with the Mary Biane Quadrilles, for 2s. And the third edition of No. 85, containing the Swiss Quadrilles, &c., for 2s. All Jenny Lind's Songs in 80 (with her Portrait), 81, 83, and 15s. eleven for 2s. Russell's Songs, in 78 and 79, eleven for 2s; and Wilson's thirty-two Scotch Songs, sixteen for 2s. Either number p.p. 36 stamps. Pianista Office (first floor), 87, Paternoster-row.

**UNPUBLISHED NEWSPAPER LIBERITY.—THE WHOLE PROFITS BEING DIVISIBLE AMONGST THE FIRST TWO THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS**  
 On the 1st of January, 1848, will be published, price 6d.

**THE COURIER,** a London Episcopal and Independent Political, Commercial, Literary, and General Weekly Newspaper, which, for Editorial Talent in its various departments, will have no superior in the Press. Similar Profits to those of the "Weekly Dispatch" would enable the Proprietors to make an annual gift of £18 to each of the First Two Thousand Subscribers. No Liability whatever attached to Subscribers. Quarterly Subscriptions, 6s. 6d., payable in advance, by post-office order, to Peter Simmonds, Esq., 6, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London. Immediate application is absolutely requisite, to prevent disappointment.

**BREIDENBACH'S EAUDE COLOGNE**  
 1s. 8d. per Bottle, by 6.  
 Of all Chemists and Perfumers.  
 85, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

**PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET,** 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; Imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street; can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

**ONE HUNDRED OYSTERS!**—A Barrel of the best Natives warranted to contain one hundred, for 6s., including bottling. Sent to any part of the United Kingdom, from WATKINS, WILLIAMS, and Co., Fishmongers, 99, Jermy street, St. James's.—Oysters packed as above, will be immediately forwarded to persons residing in the country, on receipt of a Post-office order.

**JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES** are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

**WATCHES and CLOCKS.**—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY and Co., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.**—Recently received from Paris, an unusual large variety of FOURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours, in Ormolu, Marble, and China. The designs are Pastoral and Historical, and include a few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The price is four, five, and seven guineas each, and upwards. A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Statue of the Duke of Wellington.

**MUSICAL BOXES.**—A large stock of the first quality, playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., including selections from the works of the following eminent composers: Mozart, Rossini, Donizetti, Auber, Strauss, &c., &c. A Catalogue of the Music is now published, and may be had gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and Co., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.**—T. COX SAVORY and Co's Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-plated Gilted Glasses, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery.  
 T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns.**—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs, in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in the trade.

Uxbridge Pattern.		Thalia Pattern.	
Strong Silver Tea-set	£10 18 0	Strong Silver Tea-set	£13 0 0
Ditto Sugar-basin	£4 14 0	Ditto Sugar-basin	£7 11 0
Ditto Cream-jug	£4 10 6	Ditto Cream-ewer	£5 3 0
Ditto Coffee-pot	£4 10 0	Ditto Coffee-pot	£16 17 0
Complete	£36 13 6	Complete	£43 10 0

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, and on application, the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and prices of recent designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies. Drawback on silver plate exported, 1s. 6d. per ounce.

**SUMMERLY'S ART-MANUFACTURES, designed by**  
 Absolom, J. Bell, J. C. Horsley, R. Redgrave, A. R. Townsend, &c.  
 Tea-pot, in Metals  
 Fish Knife, in Metal  
 Glass Cane-dish  
 Bread Plate and Knife, in Wood  
 Champagne Glass  
 Shaving Pot and Brush  
 Decanter Stoppers  
 Sold by J. CUNDELL, 12, Old Bond-street, and all respectable dealers.  
 A picture catalogue sent on receipt of two postage stamps.

**ALDERMAN COPELAND'S PORCELAIN STATUARY**  
 Wyatt's Shepherd Boy .. .. £3 3s.  
 Paul and Virginia .. .. £3 10  
 Eve Giving the Apple .. .. £1 1  
 Anger, or Love Chained .. .. £1 1  
 Pierced Flower Vase .. .. £1 5  
 Wellington Basket .. .. £1 1  
 Vintage Market Jug .. .. £1 1  
 These are Now Ready for Inspection at the Repository of Arts, 168, New Bond-street, adjoining the Clarendon.

**NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—THE**  
 OLD ENGLISH MUSTARD was known in the olden time only in its rude state, and was prepared by bruising in a large wooden bowl, with a leaden ball, called the Mustard Ball. The ancients were then satisfied with it, as it gave them a relish to their Roast Beef of Old England, and they made not the best. Now, by modern improvement, it is diversified in its bulk, and still all its pungent properties are preserved. It is sold by DAKIN and COMPANY pure as it is grown, with all its strength and fine flavour. It is, indeed, a vast improvement to the Roast Beef of Old England, and all who are privileged to have a relish of it will prove it to be  
 THE OLD ENGLISH MUSTARD. Price, 1s. 6d. per Pound.  
 Orders from the Country forwarded CARRAGE FREE.  
 DAKIN and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

**BED FEATHERS PURIFIED BY STEAM WITH PATENT**  
 MACHINERY, whereby they are rendered perfectly sweet and free from dust.  
 Mixed .. .. 1s. 6d. per lb.  
 Best Foreign Grey .. .. 2s. 0d. per lb.  
 Best Irish White ditto .. .. 2s. 6d. per lb.  
 Foreign ditto .. .. 1s. 8d. per lb.  
 Best Bantastic ditto .. .. 3s. 0d. per lb.  
 HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

**THE EAGLE AND PROTECTOR LIFE ASSURANCE**  
 COMPANY.  
 Office—3, CRESCENT, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.  
 DIRECTORS.  
 CHAIRMAN.—John Richards, Esq.  
 DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—Sir James Mc Grigor, Bart., F.R.S.  
 The Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, Esq., M.P.  
 William Cripps, Esq., M.P.  
 Charles B. Baldwin, Esq., M.P.  
 Charles Bischoff, Esq.  
 Thomas Bondington, Esq.  
 Sir A. Deumant Croft, Bart.  
 Thomas Devas, Esq.  
 Nathaniel Gould, Esq.  
 Robert Alexander Gray, Esq.  
 Charles T. Holcombe, Esq.  
 George Jelf, Esq.  
 Richard Harman Lloyd, Esq.  
 Joshua Lockwood, Esq.  
 Notice is hereby given, that the EAGLE and PROTECTOR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES are amalgamated, and that the business of the two offices is now carried on at No. 3, the Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.  
 Nov. 27, 1847.  
 CHARLES JELICOE, Actuary and Secretary.

**THE NATIONAL REVERSIONARY INVESTMENT**  
 COMPANY.  
 INSTITUTED, 1837.  
 OFFICE, 63, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.  
 2nd December, 1847.  
 DIRECTORS.  
 John Pemberton Heywood, Esq., Chairman.  
 Richard E. A. Townsend, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
 Biggs, Edward Smith, Esq., M.P.  
 Couss, Octavius E., Esq., M.P.  
 Cowan, Alexander, Esq.  
 Dickson, Robert Esq., M.D., F.L.S.  
 Russell, Thomas, Esq.  
 Messrs. Cardale, Liff, and Russell, Bedford row.  
 NOTICE is hereby given, that the half-year's Interest and Dividend, to the 30th ult., declared payable to the Shareholders of the Company, at the Annual General Court, held on the 16th of June last, at the rate of £4 10s. per cent. per annum (free of Income-Tax), may be received, at the Office of the Company, on and after the 15th day of January next.  
 The Directors of this Company are empowered, by the Deed of Settlement, to invest the Capital of the Company in the Purchase of Reversionary Interests, either absolute or contingent, and whether secured upon Real or Personal Estate, and also in the purchase of Life Interests or Annuities, and every description of Property that can be affected by the contingency of human life or survivorship.  
 Forms for submitting Proposals for Sale may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or of any of the District Agents, and every facility will be rendered by the Board of Directors and the Solicitors in the investigation of a Vendor's Title, so as to ensure the speedy completion of purchases.  
 By order of the Board.  
 G. A. KENDALL, Secretary.

**CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, London, West Strand, near**  
 TREASURERS—Very Rev. G. H. Bowers, 7, Henrietta-street; and A. M. Drummond, Esq., 49, Charing-cross.  
 The Committee earnestly SOLICIT the AID of the Affluent for this HOSPITAL, which has experienced for several months a serious diminution of its income, in consequence of the pressing claims of distress in other parts of the kingdom, although the number of sick applicants has increased during that time from 1000 to 2000 more than at any former similar period. So important to the maintenance of the continuance of its welfare and support, that the Committee venture to make this appeal in its behalf, and they indulge the hope, now that the more remote distress has been relieved, that the great suffering which exists in the Metropolis, and which is best relieved by public Hospitals, may receive the commiseration of the Benevolent, and this Hospital, which confers such inestimable and wide extended benefits upon the sick and destitute, may be assisted, to enable the Committee to sustain its useful operations.  
 Subscriptions are most thankfully received by the Committee, Treasurers, and Secretary, at the Hospital; and by Messrs. Drummonds, 40, Charing-cross; Messrs. Coutts, 89, Strand; Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street; and by the neighbouring Bankers.  
 JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

**GIBBINS' CREAM OF ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This**  
 esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square as the most delicate and ethereal Preservative of the Hair. Being a Pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.  
 GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants; and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy, or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.  
 No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

**HANDSOME FEATURES GREATLY IMPROVED** by the occasional use of the NUBIAN EXTRACT, which gradually and almost imperceptibly changes the WHISKERS or EYEBROWS, from GREY, SANDY, or RED, to a DARK BROWN or BLACK. The Extract is perfectly harmless, and may be carried in the waistcoat pocket, or sent by Post, by the amount being forwarded.—Price 2s. 6d. Sold by Messrs. ALLEN and Co., Military Outfitters, 18, Strand.

**INFLUENZA, COUGHS, AND COLDS.**  
 One of Dr. LOGGON'S PULMONIC WAFERS allowed to dissolve in the mouth, immediately relieves the most violent influenza, cough, or cold, and protects weak lungs from all the irritation of fogs and frost; they have a pleasant taste.—Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.—Agents: DA SILVA and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; and sold by all Medicine Vendors.

**GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS** are obtained at the CITY DOMESTICS' BAZAAR, 33, Ludgate-hill, which is conducted by a Lady of the highest respectability. Servants, with good characters, will find this the best office to get a respectable situation. Open from Ten till Four, Saturdays excepted.

**DHIVER BONNET PRESERVERS SENT FREE,** on receipt of 14 Postage Stamps.—Hand-Knitted with Berlin Wool, and trimmed with Ribbon; smart and tasty in appearance, they are not either as an Impromptu Opera Cap, or comfortable Bonnet Cap.—DRESSER ROGERS, Berlin House, 101, Borough.—The Trade supplied.

**LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.**—6, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.—Mrs. BARRETT continues (by her unrivalled system) to perfect persons of any age, in the art of cutting and fitting in a millinery style in six Lessons for 10s. 6d. Hours for inquiry and practice from Eleven till Four. References to Pupils.

**DANCING TAUGHT,** in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Valse a Deux Temps, Colletius Valse, Redowa, and Polka Mazurka, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had on application as above.

**CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—BABY LINEN.**—The greatest Variety, at extremely moderate prices, will be found at NUNN'S, the Juvenile Depot, 259, Regent-street.

**SOILED ROBES, French Cambric Caps, Lawn and Cambric**  
 Shirts, Robe Blankets and Squares, Infants', Children's, and Ladies' Under Clothing, &c. &c. A West-end Stock of the above Goods, including a very large lot of Children's Dresses, now selling at one-third the Original Prices, at SHEARMAN'S, No. 5, Finsbury Pavement.

**PIANOFORTES.**—The cheapest house in London to purchase first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired Pianos, each price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.—Packed Free.

**FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S**  
 PATENT FIREWOOD.—It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble. Sold by oilmen and grocers. Families in the country supplied with 500, delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s., payable to Thomas Stevenson, No. 1, Wharf-road, City-road.

**SPOONS, FORKS, &c., in SLACK'S NICKEL SILVER,**  
 are acknowledged to be the nearest resemblance to sterling silver, at one-twelfth the price. Candlesticks, Crust Frames, Tea Sets, and every Article for the Table of the most elegant designs. The Illustrated Catalogue, gratis or post-free.  
 R. and J. SLACK, 335, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

**WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, Window Blind**  
 Manufacturers, 3, Queen-street, Chancery, are manufacturing Venetian Blinds of the best description, painted of any colour, and fitted with lines, &c., complete, at 8d. per square foot. Every description of Window Blinds both to fix inside and outside, supplied at equally low prices. Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application, post-free.

**CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES; IN-**  
 FANTS' CLOAKS, HOODS, HATS, and BONNETS, Long and Short Robes, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Gowns, Lawn and Cambric Night Caps, Robe Blanches, French Nursery Baskets, Bassinets, with every other requisite in Baby Linen, at SHEARMAN'S, 5, Finsbury Pavement.—Several Hundreds of Children's Dresses, constantly on hand, from the useful Indoor, at 1s. 11d., Medium, 6s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 22s. 6d., 26s. 6d., up to the richest goods made; with every other article usually required for a Young Family—thus completely obviating the trouble and inconvenience so long complained of in going from shop to shop, when Juvenile Clothing is required.—An Illustrated Pamphlet, affording additional information, sent free, on receiving a paid letter.

**CHURCHER'S PREPARATIONS for PRESERVING and**  
 RESTORING the HAIR.  
 CHURCHER'S PRESERVATIVE HAIR WASH, in bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. each.  
 CHURCHER'S RESTORATIVE CREAM, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. each.  
 CHURCHER'S PRESERVATIVE HAIR BRUSH, for applying the Wash, 2s. 6d. each.  
 May be had at the Warehouse, 23, King-street, Regent-street; or Mr. R. HOVENIER, 57, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London; and of all Perfumers and Chemists in the Kingdom.

**RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR.**—Many a Gentleman whose hair was rapidly losing its natural ornament has, by the use of OLDRIE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, recovered his locks, and found them curling in more than their wonted luxuriance; and many an elegant woman, who was dismayed at the diminution of her most valuable decoration, has, by applying this active restorative, imparted a salutary vigour to her tresses, which have again waved and wanted in exuberance and beauty; 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle; no other prices.—Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

**A GOLD WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete**  
 in a Morocco case, for £3 10s., very suitable for a present. The description of the watch follows:—Double backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements; a written warranty given, and a twelve-month's trial allowed; the chain is of the best quality.—SARL and SONS, watch manufacturers, 18, Cornhill; opposite the New Royal Exchange; and 18, Poultry, near the Mansion House. N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded through the Post-office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

**BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road,**  
 Chelsea. By Special Appointment, to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—Live Pheasants.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with LIVE PHEASANTS for Stocking Preserves; also, Game Brood PHEASANTS for Breeding in Confinement; Call Ducks for Attracting and Domesticating Wild-Fowl; and all the Ornamental and useful articles of a Superior Stock of China Pigs on hand.—And 3, Halfmoon-passage, Gracechurch-street.—Black Swans, Carolina Ducks, &c. &c.

**LADIES, READ THIS.—FALSE HAIR,** of every description, sent safe by Post.—INVISIBLE CURLS, on SHELL SIDE-COMBS, for 3s. a new and splendid invention. Curls on German Side-Combs, 3s. 6d. the pair; Curls in Bunches, 2s. 6d. the pair; Ladies' Fronts, with a four-inch skin parting, 7s. 6d. the pair. Widows' Bangs, 2s. 6d. the pair; Plaits for the hair, each 6d. the pair. A Superior Stock of China Pigs on hand.—And 3, Halfmoon-passage, Gracechurch-street.—Black Swans, Carolina Ducks, &c. &c.

**EIGHT THOUSAND STOVES.—The Eighth Thousand of**  
 the PATENT PORTABLE VENTILATING SUSPENSION STOVE, is now on sale, although it is the beginning of but the fourth season. Its distinguishing merit is that it ventilates and warms an apartment at the same moment; in fact, it does the one and the other. From 15s. upward. In operation daily, at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

**METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH,**  
 and SMYRNA SPONGES. Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come out, as in the case of the ordinary brush, with the durable and unbreakable Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly, in one-third the time. The new Velvet-brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE and CO.'S only Establishment, 130B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

**SUPERIOR WATERPROOF OVER COATS, WRAPPERS,**  
 DRIVING CAPES, &c. A Large Stock of the above, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, kept to select, on an inspection of which, by those who appreciate a genuine, respectable, and first-rate garment, at a moderate cost, is confidently invited; also of BERDOE'S WATERPROOF PALLIUM, the well-known Light Over-Coat so universally adopted among the respectable classes, and unquestionably the most convenient, economical, and popular garment ever invented. It is shown by the numerous competitors in success heretofore. Price 45s. and 50s.—W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 96, New Bond-street; and 68, Cornhill.

**NOTICE TO LADIES.—J. GRIFFITHS, 246, STRAND,**  
 having Purchased the Entire STOCK of PENNENT, WOLFE, & Co., Skin Importers, Houndsditch (Bankrupt), has had the same made up at his own Manufactory, and will show them on MONDAY, December 6th. Real Russia Sable Riding Boots, Victrola, or Muff, 30s. French Sable Ditto, 20s. 6d. 10s. 6d. Squirrel Victrola, or Riding Boots, 5s. 6d. 10s. 6d. 10s. 6d. Cuffs





INTERIOR OF THE NEW GREAT CIRCULAR ENGINE-HOUSE, AT THE CAMDEN-TOWN DEPOT OF THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

## GREAT CIRCULAR ENGINE-HOUSE, NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

At the north-east corner of the Camden Town Depot of the North-Western Railway, by the Hampstead-road, has lately been erected this vast accommodation for the engines and tenders used in the luggage department of the line.

The building presents some striking peculiarities of construction, which our Artist has represented in his Illustration, and which we find thus detailed in our active contemporary, the *Builder* :

"The building is of circular form, 160 feet in diameter in the clear of walls. The roof is supported on twenty-four columns at equal distances, and forms a circle 40 feet in diameter from the centre of the building. The columns are 21 feet 9 inches high. On the top of these columns are twenty-four cast-iron girders, running in a right line between each column, and connected at each column with bolts. These girders are formed into an arch, being 2 feet 9 inches deep; the top flange is moulded, and the spandrels perforated, directly over the columns; and connected with them are an equal number of standards, 30 feet 3 inches in height, from the top of girders; at the top they are flanged each way, to receive the purlins and principal rafters, twenty-four of which run up to the lantern-light, and twelve finish on the purlins, at the top of standards. The lantern-light stands 4 feet 3 inches from the roof, and is formed at the same inclination with the roof, with wood louvres at the sides, and cast-iron sash-bars at the top, and covered with rough plate glass; at the top is a piece of cast iron, 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, into which the tops of the sash-bars are fastened; at the apex is a large wooden ball, covered with 10 lbs. lead. The height from the line of rails to the tension-rod is 25 feet. The principal rafters drop on a cast-iron shoe, resting on stone templates. The tension-rods pass through the shoes and standards, and are secured with nuts and screws. The top part of the principals and lantern-light are supported by cast-iron brackets, springing from the bottom of standards, and secured to the principals within 9 feet of the curb of lantern. From the line of rails to the top of the ball is 69 feet 6 inches. From the line of rails to the top of concrete is 21 feet 6 inches, with a bed of concrete 2 feet 6 inches deep, making a total height from the bottom of concrete to the top of ball of 93 feet 6 inches. The foundation of the building is immensely strong, having

24 transverse walls, 2½ bricks thick. These walls run in pairs, at parallel widths, form the outside wall to within 25 feet 9 inches of the centre, which from the bed for the rails to lay on to receive the engines; and the walls are connected by an invert at the bottom, and a semi-arch at the top, which forms the bottom of ash-pits." The building has one entrance for the engines, which is at a point on the west side; and two smaller doorways for ordinary purposes.

Not far from the principal entrance is a large oven-formed fire-place for the purpose of supplying the engine with firing. At the opposite point is a substantial framework of wood, with buffers, to break any collision with the wall. In the centre is a large turn-table, 36 feet in diameter, where all the engines are run, to be turned into their respective berths, which are 23 in number, leaving the entrance clear.

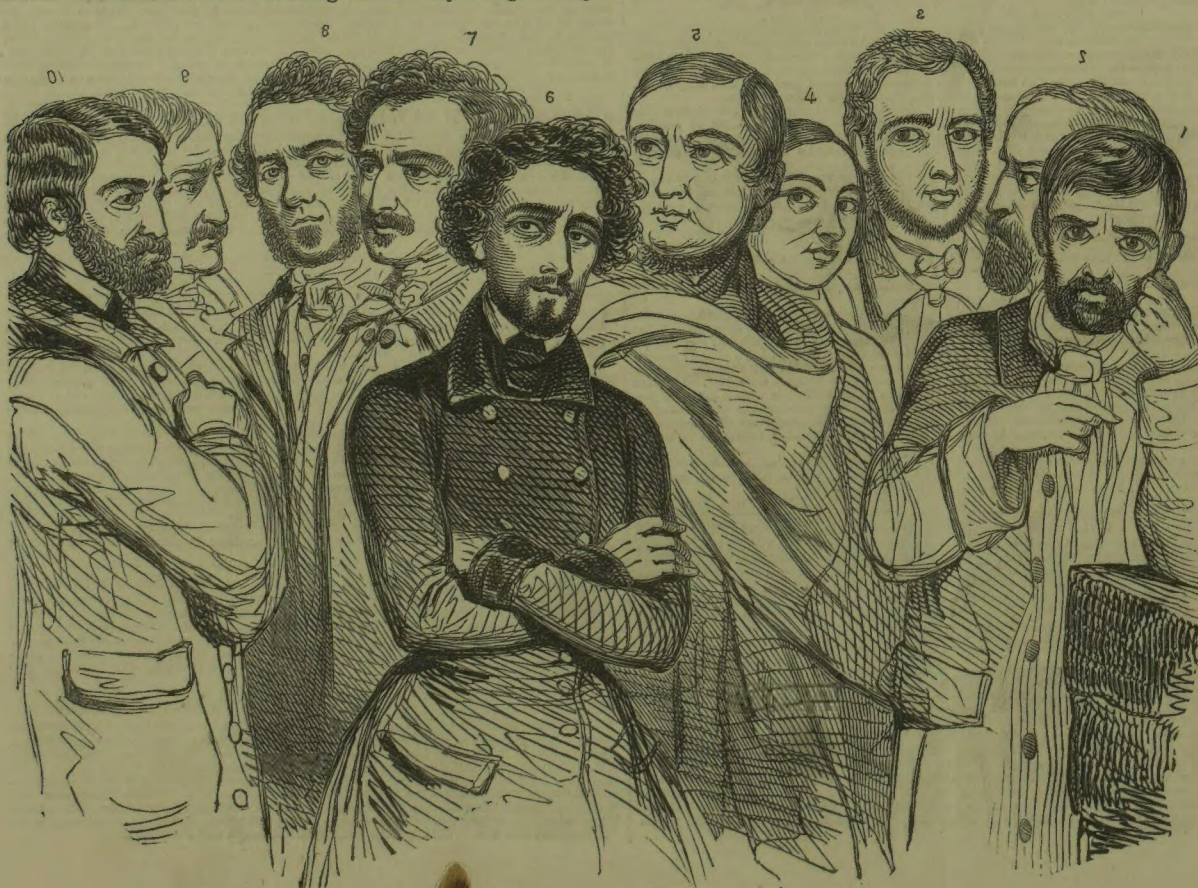
This vast building has been designed under Mr. Robert Stephenson, by Mr. R. B. Dockray, the Company's resident engineer, and his assistant, Mr. Normanville.

## THE SICILIAN CONSPIRATORS.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. PIACANICA.   | 6. ST. ANTONIO. |
| 2. MARI JUNIOR. | 7. NESCI.       |
| 3. RESTUCCIA.   | 8. CAGLIA.      |
| 4. MICALI.      | 9. MARI MINOR.  |
| 5. ZACCA.       | 10. MELORO.     |

The Insurrection in Sicily has been attended with so many striking incidents, that we have availed ourselves of the opportunity of engraving the prefixed Portraits of ten of the prime movers.

Our readers will doubtless remember that about the beginning of October, 600 young men, of the *élite* of the youth of Messina, in Sicily, formed the design of seizing the General and principal officers of the garrison, and keeping them as hostages until they should have obtained from the Government the political reforms that had been the object aimed at by the different *pronunciamentos* all over Sicily; and which has been attended with such ill success for the patriotic cause. These ten chief conspirators belong to the most respectable families of Messina; and, such is their opinion of the Neapolitan Government, that it is amongst them considered as a disgrace to accept under it any public, military, or civil office.



THE SICILIAN INSURGENTS.

The details of their capture are briefly as follows :—On a certain night, the General commanding the garrison of the Castle, with all his staff, had assembled at an hotel at an anniversary dinner, when the 600 insurgents surrounded the house, with the view of seizing on the company: they had, however, been betrayed by one of their party; and, just before the expected signal, troops who had been secretly sent for, descended from the Castle, and opened a terrific fire; the consequence of which was a general and dreadful conflict in the streets of Messina, attended with great bloodshed. The individuals whom we have portrayed, succeeded in making their escape into the mountains, where they wandered for some time, pursued not only by the police and military, but even by peasants, who had been allured by a proclamation, setting a reward of one thousand ducats upon the head of each of them.

After very many dangers, these unfortunate Sicilians succeeded in obtaining shelter under the British flag; but considerations, easily appreciated, will not allow us to give the name of the ship, nor of the gallant Captain, who saved from an ignominious death, and brought safe into England, these young men, who are, at this moment, sojourning, temporarily, in the metropolis.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

**RAILWAY SCHEMES FOR THIS SESSION.**—There were thirty-seven railway bills suspended last session with the understanding that they should commence in this session at the stage they were suspended. Of these, thirteen were read a second time in the House of Lords, authorizing capital to the extent of £4,004,000, and loans to the amount of £978,266; together, £4,982,266, for 165 miles of railway. There were twenty-four bills suspended in the Commons, of which twenty-one were at the stage for the consideration of the report, requiring a capital of £6,637,835, and loan £2,900,009; together £9,537,844 for 382 miles of railway. The total amount of capital and loan required for the suspended bills is, therefore, £14,520,110 to construct 547 miles of railway. Of these bills, those promoted by the Bristol and Exeter Company require capital and loan to the extent of £1,206,000, for 46 miles; by the Eastern Counties Company, £1,599,000, for 65 miles; by the South-Eastern Company, £2,532,600, for 84 miles; by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £770,000, for 11 miles; by the Great Western, £800,000, for 36 miles; by the Great Northern, £400,000, for 36 miles; and by the London and South-Western, £3,232,666, for 124 miles. There are in all 140 notices of applications for bills this session—103 of them for new bills, of which eight are for new railways; 24 for new branches, 20 for deviations, 22 for extensions of time for the purchase of land and the completion of works, 27 to raise additional capital, 25 for leases and amalgamations, and four for dissolution.

**RAILWAY BILLS.**—DEPOSITING DAY.—Tuesday, the last day allowed by act of Parliament for depositing plans and sections with the Commissioners of Railways, presented a strange contrast with the same anniversary of former years. Of the few companies who have deposited plans the greater part had got their business done quietly last week. A correct list of the lines to be applied for this season, now before us, enumerates only 118 English schemes, 15 Irish, and 5 Scotch; a large proportion relating to extensions, consolidations, &c.

**SCOTTISH CENTRAL RAILWAY.**—The portion of this line between Stirling and Castlecary, is to be opened for general traffic on the 15th December, and arrangements have been made with the Edinburgh and Glasgow Company for the mutual accommodation of passengers. The whole line to Perth, it is expected, will be accomplished in March.

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—It is a curious fact yet to be explained, that the electric telegraph will not work in the summit tunnel of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. This tunnel was one of the severest pieces of boring that has been executed, and is the longest of English tunnels, not excepting that of Box on the Great Western.

**ACCIDENT ON THE BOULOGNE RAILWAY.**—On Thursday evening, last week, the train on the Boulogne Railway being twenty minutes late, a locomotive, driven by an engine-man named O'Connell, was sent out from Neufchatel to meet it, and, if necessary, to lend assistance. Unfortunately, on the way, the man found that his steam was going off, and, getting down to stir up the fire, he lost some time. In order to regain it he dashed off at full speed; and when he arrived within sight of the coming train, he could not pull up in time. He came in consequence with great force against the train, and from the shock one of the stokers belonging to it was thrown to some distance and killed. The passengers felt a sharp shock, but nothing more. Immediately after the accident O'Connell disappeared and has not since been heard of.

**RAPID MAKE OF IRON.**—Such is the celerity in manufacturing iron in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, that instances have occurred in which the calcined ore has been converted into rails, and actually delivered in Liverpool within two days. Bar and sheet iron can, of course, be manufactured with similar rapidity.

The passengers by the Eastern Counties Railway train, who so narrowly escaped destruction on the occasion of Ashcroft, who was lately convicted for the offence at the Central Criminal Court, having placed granite blocks on the rails at the approach of the train, have been so pleased with the presence of mind and judgment displayed by the engine-driver, William Young, in stopping the train, and by the subsequent exertions of the fireman and guards in capturing Ashcroft, that they have subscribed £3 8s. 6d., which has been presented to the men in equal shares, the Directors of the line giving £5 additional to Young.

At the November sessions of the Court of Assizes of the Seine, Paris, a notorious robber named Claude Thibert and his gang, numbering fifty-eight criminals, of whom eleven were women, were brought to trial, and the majority convicted and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment and hard labour. The trial lasted a fortnight. Amongst those of the gang who have hitherto succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the officers of justice is an Englishman named Stone.